ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA ALTOONA MSA BEAVER COUNTY PMSA ERIE MSA HARRISBURG-LEBANON-CARLISLE MSA JOHNSTOWN MSA LANCASTER MSA
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ISSUED: November 1991

PENNSYLVANIA'S

LABOR FORCE

..... *A Monthly Statistical Analysis*

OCTOBER 1991 HIGHLIGHTS

- **Pennsylvania's joblessness decreased in October, as the statewide rate of unemployment fell to 6.5 percent, seasonally adjusted, from 6.8 percent in September.**
- **Nonfarm jobs increased by 21,700 in October to a total of 5,180,800. They were about 34,300 below their level of October 1990.**

In September 1991 . . .

- **Average weekly earnings of production workers in Pennsylvania manufacturing industries rose to $471.17, as the average workweek increased 0.1 hour and average hourly pay rose 4 cents.**
- **The total number of initial claims and weeks claimed fell for the second consecutive month.**
- **Unadjusted unemployment rates fell in 44 of Pennsylvania's 67 counties.**
- **All 15 of Pennsylvania's major labor market areas had lower seasonally adjusted unemployment rates than in August.**

Special Interest Topic: Labor Force Participation

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LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Robert P. Casey, Governor

Department of Labor and Industry Bureau of Research and Statistics

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Pennsylvania's Labor Force . . . A Monthly Statistical Analysis

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Inquiries can also be directed to Labor Market Analysts located throughout Pennsylvania.

The following is a list of Analysts and the counties they serve.

Analyst	Phone Number	Counties Served
Edward Murray	(215)560-1977 Philadelphia	Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, Philadelphia Counties in PA; Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester Counties in NJ
Kenneth Shockley	(215)378-4314 Reading	Carbon, Lehigh, Northampton, Pike, Wayne, Schuylkill, Berks Counties in PA; Warren County, NJ
James Mowad	(717)963-3443 Scranton	Columbia, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Wyoming, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga
Fred Schneider Larry Baugher	(717)771-1272 York	Cumberland, Dauphin, Lebanon, Perry, Lancaster, Adams, York, Franklin, Fulton
Glenn Lynn	(717)327-3501 Williamsport	Centre, Lycoming, Potter, Juniata, Mifflin, Clinton, Montour, Northumberland, Snyder, Union
William Findley Debra Nicholson	(814)533-2213 Johnstown	Blair, Cambria, Somerset, Bedford, Clearfield, Jefferson, Huntingdon, Elk, Cameron, Greene
William Ceriani Roberta Wilson	(412)565-5350 Pittsburgh	Beaver, Allegheny, Fayette, Washington, Westmoreland, Butler, Indiana, Armstrong, Lawrence
Carol Patterson	(814)871-4298 Erie	Erie, Mercer, McKean, Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren

CURRENT LABOR FORCE SITUATION

EMPLOYMENT MOVED UP sharply in October, cutting Pennsylvania's rate of unemployment to 6.5 percent, seasonally adjusted, from 6.8 percent in September. The nation's rate rose to 6.8 percent in October from 6.7 percent in September.

Data, made available through the Current Population Survey of households and released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, show October's unemployment in Pennsylvania, adjusted for seasonality, down 13,000 to 388,000. October's jobless rate, at 6.5 percent, finally fell below the channel between 6.7 percent and 7.7 percent in which the rate fluctuated since February. Compared to one year ago, the rate was up from 5.9 percent.

Employment, seasonally adjusted, was up 86,000 from September to 5,606,000 in October. This was the second best gain of the year, exceeded only by April's rebound from the recession low in March. And it was the first that employment exceeded 5.6 million since June of last year, just prior to the official beginning of the recession. Employment is now only 69,000 below the all-time high set in March 1989.

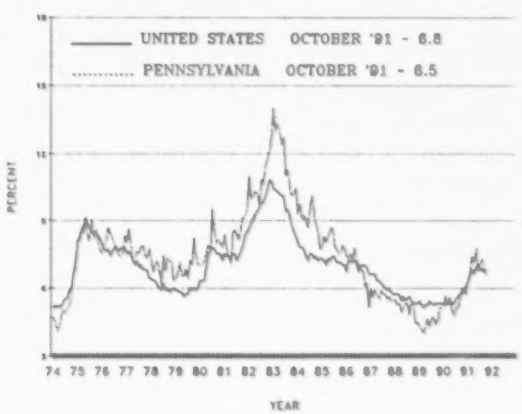
Despite healthy employment gains, the statewide jobless rate is still up considerably from pre-recession levels due to a steadily increasing labor force. Optimistic job-seekers swelled the state's labor force to a new high of 5,994,000 in October, nearly 100,000 above pre-recession levels.

The healthy improvement in October's labor force numbers, with employment reaching pre-recession levels and the rate of unemployment falling below its eight month long channel, was not unexpected. During the past six months, orders and production were climbing, and the length of the workweek was stretched to pre-recession levels. Continued increases in demand were bound to result in hiring rather than additional overtime pay to existing workers. Continued improvement should appear in the months ahead since most economists do not foresee a double-dip recession. However, the improvement may be slow and uneven at times.

RESIDENT CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(in thousands)

	OCT. 1991	SEP. 1991	OCT. 1990	CHANGE FROM SEP. 1991	CHANGE FROM OCT. 1990
Civilian Labor Force	5,993	5,915	5,897	78	96
Employment	5,611	5,542	5,550	69	61
Unemployment	383	373	346	10	37
Rate of Unemp.	6.4%	6.3%	5.9%	0.1	0.5
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					
Civilian Labor Force	5,994	5,921	5,905	73	89
Employment	5,606	5,520	5,558	86	48
Unemployment	388	401	347	-13	41
Rate of Unemp.	6.5%	6.8%	5.9%	-0.3	0.6

UNITED STATES & PENNSYLVANIA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



PENNSYLVANIA'S JOBS

ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

	OCT. 1991 AP/	SEP. 1991 P/	AUG. 1991	SEP. 1990	CHANGE FROM AUG. 1991	CHANGE FROM SEP. 1990
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS	5,180.8	5,159.1	5,118.7	5,206.6	40.4	-47.5
GOODS-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	1,222.4	1,231.9	1,237.2	1,285.3	-5.3	-53.4
Mining	26.3	26.6	26.4	28.2	0.2	-1.6
Construction	231.9	233.6	236.7	244.1	-3.1	-10.5
Manufacturing	964.2	971.7	974.1	1,013.0	-2.4	-41.3
Durable Goods	535.6	540.7	542.5	571.4	-1.8	-30.7
Lumber and Wood		28.8	28.9	31.1	-0.1	-2.3
Furniture and Fixtures		17.8	17.9	19.8	-0.1	-2.0
Stone, Clay, and Glass		43.8	44.1	47.1	-0.3	-3.3
Primary Metals		82.4	82.9	88.9	-0.5	-6.5
Fabricated Metals		84.3	84.0	87.9	0.3	-3.6
Industrial Machinery		100.1	101.0	106.3	-0.9	-6.2
Electric and Electronic Equipment		76.4	76.8	79.3	-0.4	-2.9
Transportation Equipment		49.4	49.2	51.9	0.2	-2.5
Instruments and Related		37.8	37.7	39.5	0.1	-1.7
Miscellaneous Manufacturing		19.9	20.0	19.6	-0.1	0.3
Nondurable Goods	428.6	431.0	431.6	441.6	-0.6	-10.6
Food and Kindred		90.5	90.2	90.3	0.3	0.2
Tobacco		1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Textile Mill		26.7	26.7	28.3	0.0	-1.6
Apparel and Other Textiles		66.3	66.1	70.4	0.2	-4.1
Paper and Allied		39.6	40.1	40.1	-0.5	-0.5
Printing and Publishing		83.0	83.0	85.6	0.0	-2.6
Chemicals and Allied		61.3	61.9	61.9	-0.6	-0.6
Petroleum and Coal		11.8	11.9	11.7	-0.1	0.1
Rubber and Plastics		42.6	42.4	43.0	0.2	-0.4
Leather		8.1	8.2	9.2	-0.1	-1.1
SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	3,955.9	3,923.3	3,880.4	3,917.8	42.9	5.5
Transportation	169.2	167.5	160.2	164.8	7.3	2.7
Public Utilities	104.8	104.7	105.5	105.5	-0.8	-0.8
Communications		51.7	51.6	50.4	0.1	1.3
Electric, Gas and Sanitary		53.0	53.9	55.1	-0.9	-2.1
Wholesale Trade	271.3	272.3	274.3	278.4	-2.0	-6.1
Retail Trade	908.2	903.5	903.9	903.9	-0.4	-0.4
General Merchandise Stores		116.9	116.7	116.1	0.2	0.8
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	301.9	303.1	305.0	301.7	-1.9	1.4
Finance		141.5	142.3	141.6	-0.8	-0.1
Insurance		118.6	118.5	117.0	0.1	1.6
Real Estate		43.0	44.2	43.1	-1.2	-0.1
Services	1,491.2	1,495.1	1,488.4	1,468.1	6.7	27.0
Business		213.1	213.5	213.8	-0.4	-0.7
Health		493.2	493.5	476.5	-0.3	16.7
Hospitals		265.7	265.9	256.6	-0.2	9.1
Legal		42.7	43.4	42.4	-0.7	0.3
Educational		155.6	131.6	154.2	24.0	1.4
Social		109.6	108.3	105.1	1.3	4.5
Other		480.9	498.1	476.1	-17.2	4.8
Government	709.3	677.1	643.1	695.4	34.0	-18.3
Federal		134.9	135.2	139.5	-0.3	-4.6
State		149.0	139.2	158.2	9.8	-9.2
Local		393.2	368.7	397.7	24.5	-4.5
PERSONS IN LABOR-MGMT. DISPUTES	2.5	3.9	1.1	3.5	2.8	0.4

AP/ = Advance preliminary, based on early survey returns.
P/ = Preliminary data, used to compute "change from" columns.
Note: Data not seasonally adjusted.

JOBS ROSE seasonally by 21,700 from September to October, according to advance preliminary data from the monthly survey of employer payrolls. Total nonagricultural wage and salary jobs increased to 5,180,800, but remained 34,300 fewer than in October 1990. Jobs in goods-producing industries declined by 9,500 from September, following the seasonal norm, while service-producing industry jobs increased by 32,600, as expected, with a strong gain in government outweighing losses in the service industries.

PAYROLLS EXPANDED by 40,400, more than twice the normal seasonal rate, from August to 5,159,100 in September. This increase brought the number of nonagricultural wage and salary jobs to the second highest level of the year, but left it lagging the year earlier figure by 47,500.

The monthly nonfarm job count excludes farm workers, the self-employed, domestic workers and unpaid family workers.

Goods-producing jobs numbered 1,231,900 in September -- down 5,300 from August and off 53,400 from a year earlier. The over-the-month decrease was well beyond the normal August-to-September drop, as all three segments of the goods-producing sector (mining, construction and manufacturing) performed worse than seasonally expected. All three goods-producing components also showed significant job losses since September 1990.

Manufacturing jobs were down by 2,400 from August to 971,700 in September. This decrease came at a time when very little change is expected. While this total manufacturing job figure is the fourth lowest on record, perhaps too much is made of this fact. In the metamorphasis of the manufacturing sector that has speeded up during the last decade, many support jobs such as accounting and research formerly done in-house by manufacturers have been contracted out and appear in other sectors of the economy -- especially services. These jobs still exist but show up in nonmanufacturing industries. The actual drop in the production worker segment of factory employment is relatively much less than the overall job drop in manufacturing.

Both durable and nondurable goods shared in the manufacturing jobs loss. Durable goods (those designed to last at least three years) lost 1,800 jobs in September, three times the seasonal norm. Nondurable goods industries, which normally gain 500 jobs in September, lost that number. Substantial over-the-year job losses occurred in both durable (-30,700) and nondurable goods (-10,600).

Construction jobs were down 3,100 over the month and 10,500 over the year. Special trade and building construction were much harder hit than was heavy construction.

Service-producing industries were the bright spot in September. A pickup of 42,900, more than twice the expected seasonal gain, brought the September job total for this sector to 3,923,300. Government, services and transportation were the big gainers -- all three largely as the result of the opening of fall school terms. Service-producers provided 5,500 more jobs this September than a year before.

EMPLOYERS

Looking for workers for employe training that's specific to your business? Then you're looking for the Pennsylvania Job Center near you; where employers find the employes they need, and workers find the jobs they want.

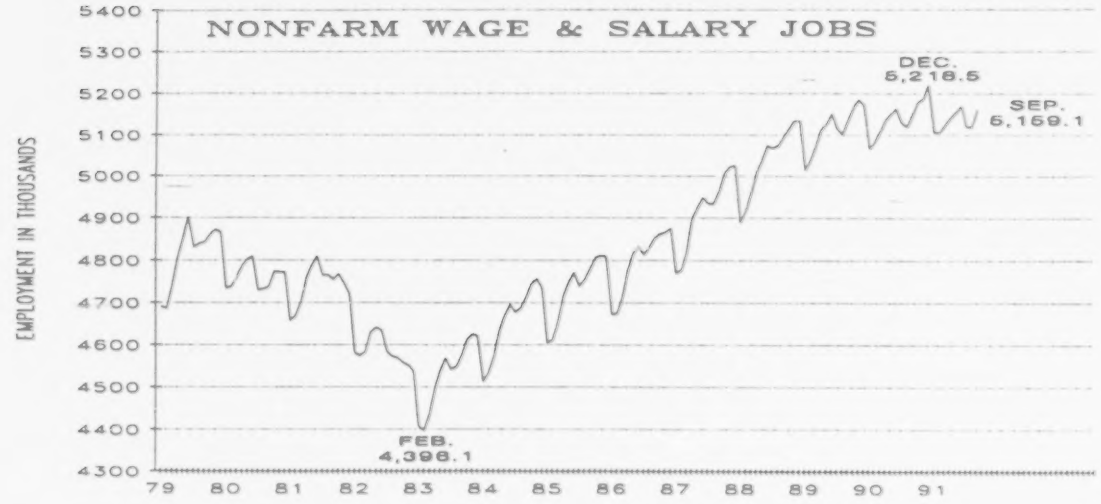
For a working future, this is the place.

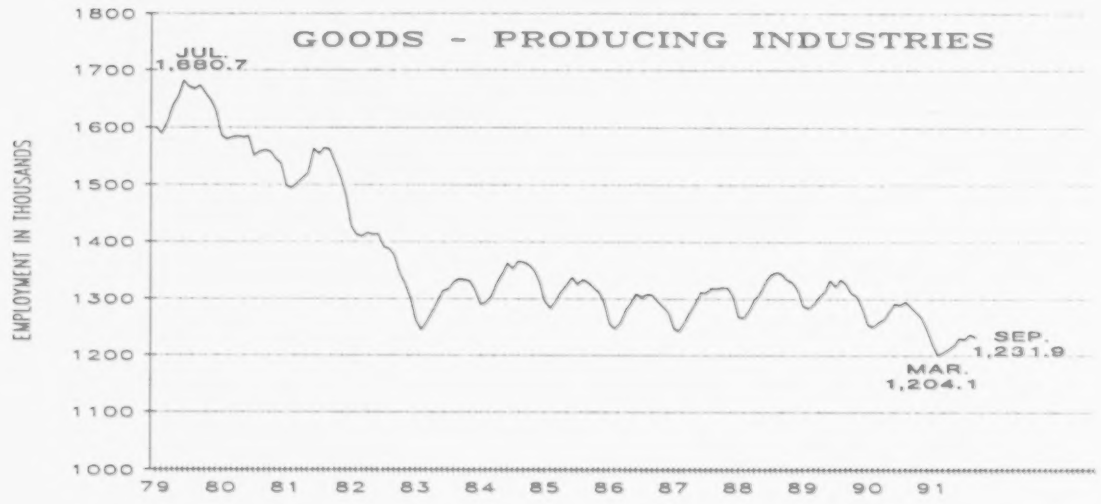
For the Job Center near you call:

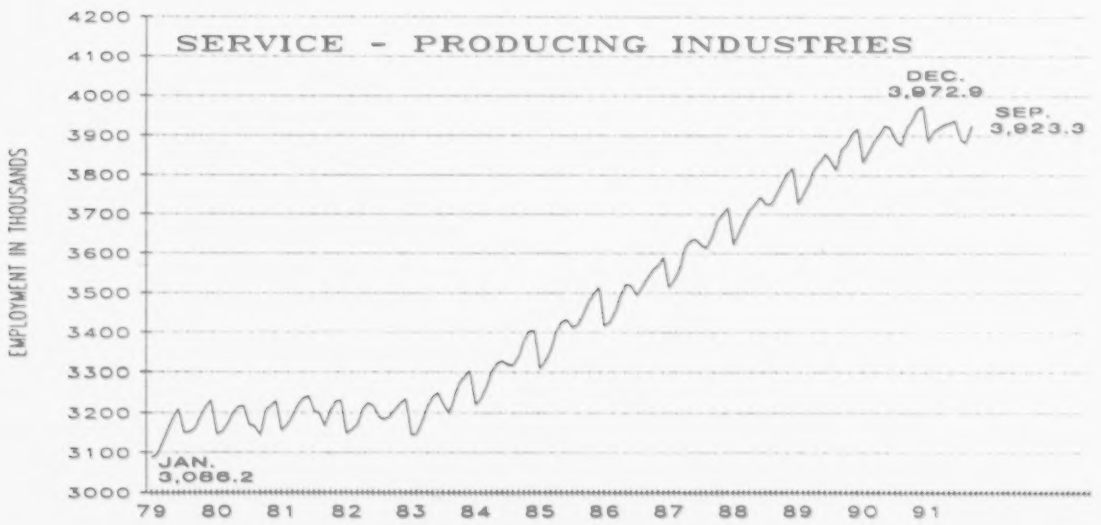
1-800-622-JOBS

ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT

in Pennsylvania







MONTH AND YEAR

ESTABLISHMENT PRODUCTION WORKERS' HOURS AND EARNINGS

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
GOODS-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	SEP. 1991 P/	AUG. 1991	SEP. 1990	SEP. 1991 P/	AUG. 1991	SEP. 1990	SEP. 1991 P/	AUG. 1991	SEP. 1990
Coal Mining	727.32	721.49	758.91	44.0	43.7	45.2	16.53	16.51	16.79
Nonmetallic Minerals	552.82	549.67	538.01	46.3	46.9	46.3	11.94	11.72	11.62
Manufacturing	471.17	468.38	457.85	40.9	40.8	41.1	11.52	11.48	11.14
Durable Goods	508.32	504.61	496.36	41.7	41.6	42.1	12.19	12.13	11.79
Lumber and Wood	378.07	379.76	362.74	39.3	39.6	39.3	9.62	9.59	9.23
Furniture and Fixtures	406.02	394.97	375.03	41.6	41.1	40.5	9.76	9.61	9.26
Stone, Clay, and Glass	492.66	494.62	487.41	41.4	41.6	42.2	11.90	11.89	11.55
Primary Metals	588.41	591.07	583.85	42.7	42.8	43.8	13.78	13.81	13.33
Fabricated Metals	481.92	473.41	455.09	42.2	41.6	41.9	11.42	11.38	11.10
Industrial Machinery	533.83	530.04	525.58	42.1	42.1	42.8	12.68	12.59	12.28
Electric and Electronic Equipment	476.99	467.58	460.32	42.1	41.6	42.0	11.33	11.24	10.96
Transportation Equipment	599.26	587.29	574.87	41.5	41.3	41.9	14.44	14.22	13.72
Instruments and Related	481.92	475.78	457.40	40.6	40.7	41.0	11.87	11.69	11.40
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	470.55	464.36	448.14	40.6	40.1	40.3	11.59	11.58	11.12
Nondurable Goods	425.73	422.01	410.17	39.9	39.7	39.9	10.67	10.63	10.28
Food and Kindred	460.23	463.32	456.64	40.3	40.5	41.4	11.42	11.44	11.03
Tobacco	285.32	295.89	279.89	40.3	40.7	40.8	7.08	7.27	6.86
Textile Mill	339.29	330.77	317.54	40.2	39.9	39.3	8.44	8.29	8.08
Apparel and Other Textiles	250.28	246.75	234.92	35.3	35.1	34.7	7.09	7.03	6.77
Paper and Allied	513.65	517.10	500.40	43.2	43.2	43.4	11.89	11.97	11.53
Printing and Publishing	473.22	458.23	465.63	39.6	38.8	39.9	11.95	11.81	11.67
Chemicals and Allied	581.79	587.20	557.83	43.0	43.4	42.1	13.53	13.53	13.25
Petroleum and Coal	708.11	696.57	686.21	43.9	43.4	44.3	16.13	16.05	15.49
Rubber and Plastics	418.55	416.12	420.61	41.4	41.2	42.4	10.11	10.10	9.92
Leather	304.31	290.55	274.12	40.2	39.0	38.5	7.57	7.45	7.12
SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES									
Communications	600.54	601.73	607.35	38.1	38.4	41.8	15.77	15.67	14.53
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary	753.53	729.73	705.77	43.7	42.9	42.8	17.25	17.01	16.49

P/ = Preliminary data.
Note: Data not seasonally adjusted.

ANOTHER RECORD HIGH for average weekly pay was set in September by Pennsylvania's factory production workers. Average earnings jumped $2.79 to $471.17 during the week including the twelfth of the month. This third consecutive record high was the combined result of gains of 0.1 hour in the average workweek and four cents in average hourly pay. The September average weekly earnings were $13.32, or 2.9 percent, higher than those of September 1990.

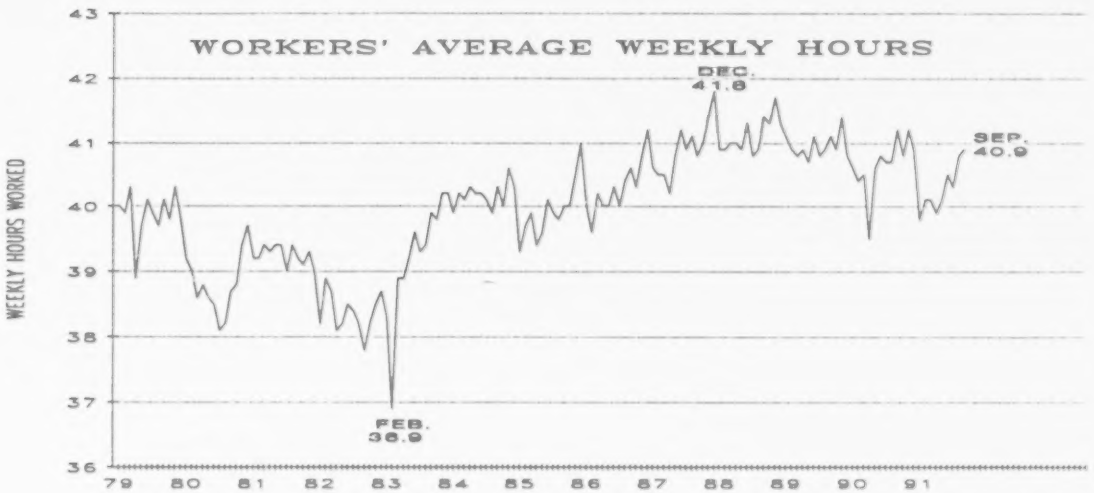
The average manufacturing workweek, at 40.9 hours in September, up for the second straight month, reached its highest level since December 1990. This increase in hours was not unexpected. As was stated in the previous issue, the workweek should gradually increase as the recovery proceeds. When management becomes convinced that the economy is healthy, they will hire new workers. Until that time, existing workers will be expected to put in considerable overtime. The one item which will cut this overtime is the use of temporary help hired through private employment agencies. The use of such workers is much more prevalent now than in the past.

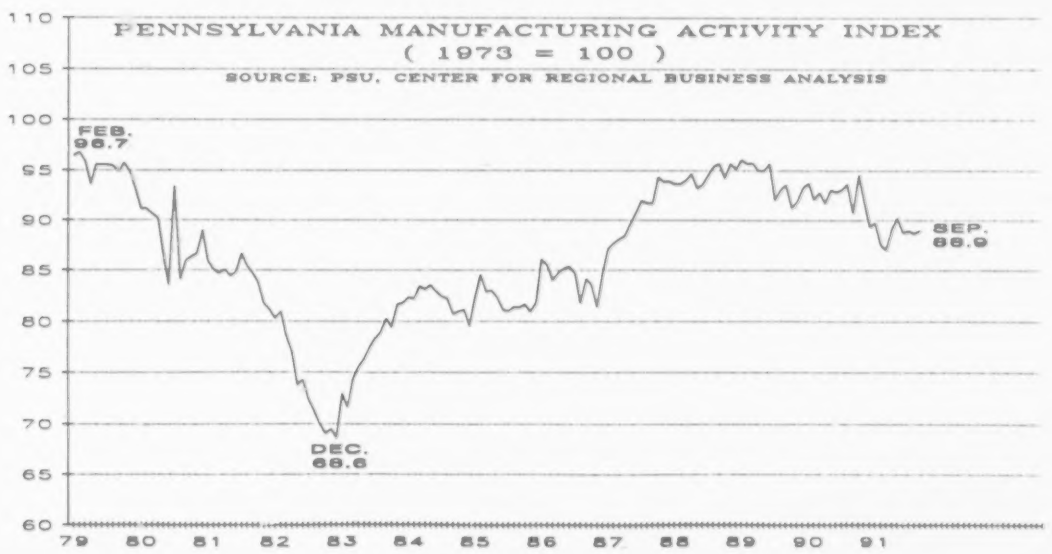
Both durable and nondurable goods industries worked more hours in September than in August. Workers in durable goods (those designed to last three or more years) increased their average workweek by 0.1 hour to 41.7 hours in September. Five of the ten "hard" goods industries had longer workweeks in September than in August.

Nondurable goods industries, because of the inherent nature of some of their member lines, typically work a much shorter workweek than do durable goods industries. Nontheless, the "soft" goods average workweek was up 0.2 hour to 39.9 hours. Six of the ten nondurable goods industries had longer average workweeks in September than in August.

MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION

in Pennsylvania





MONTH AND YEAR

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

REGULAR PROGRAM ACTIVITY

	SEP. 1991	AUG. 1991	SEP. 1990	CHANGE FROM AUG. 1991	CHANGE FROM SEP. 1990
CLAIMS ACTIVITY					
Initial Claims	**85,527**	87,688	73,926	-2,161	11,601
Weeks Claimed	**673,860**	732,456	501,331	-58,596	172,529
...Average Weekly Volume	**160,443**	166,467	125,333	-6,024	35,110
Insured Unemployment Rate	**3.3%**	3.4%	2.6%	-0.1	0.7
PAYMENT ACTIVITY					
First Payments	**28,807**	34,392	26,016	-5,585	2,791
Final Payments	**14,027**	17,952	8,076	-3,925	5,951
Weeks Paid	**599,257**	751,575	455,140	-152,318	144,117
Net Benefit Amount	**$105,842,801**	$133,092,970	$78,433,639	-$27,250,169	$27,409,162
Average Check	**$176.62**	$177.09	$172.33	-$0.47	$4.29

CLAIMS FELL for the second consecutive month in September, following the normal seasonal pattern. Initial claims declined by 2,161 to 85,527 and weeks claimed by 58,596 to 673,860. Compared to September 1990, initial claims were 11,601 or 16 percent higher, and weeks claimed were 172,529 or 34 percent higher. Initial and continued claims in September 1991 were 30 and 60 percent higher, respectively, than in September 1989. The insured unemployment rate was 3.3 percent this September, a 0.1 percentage point drop from August but 0.7 percentage point above a year ago.

First payments, at 28,807, were 16 percent lower than in August, and final payments dropped 22 percent to 14,027. Both were above last year's levels. Weeks paid fell to a 1991 low of 599,257, a 20 percent decline from August.

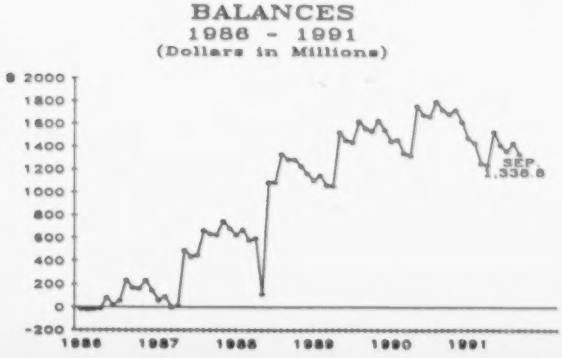
The average weekly check was down 47 cents to $176.62, another low for the year.

Net benefits fell by $27 million from August to $106 million, reflecting the fewer weeks paid and the lowered average check.

During September, income to the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund trailed disbursements by $98 million. This is a normal pattern for the last month of each quarter of the year, as most employer payments are received earlier in the quarter.

Cash reserves declined to $1.34 billion at the end of September, which was $387 million less than a year ago.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION TRUST FUND ACTIVITY



SEPTEMBER 1991		
Income	$	7,392,237
Disbursements	$	105,844,520
Cash Reserves	$	1,338,793,669

UNEMPLOYMENT ... A GEOGRAPHIC VIEW

LOWER UNEMPLOYMENT rates were posted in 44 of Pennsylvania's 67 counties from August to September. Unadjusted unemployment rates were up in 16 counties and unchanged in the other seven. This, however, is not necessarily an indicator of a better economic climate. In September, seasonal improvement is expected because of the job pickup in education. But, this September, only eight counties had rates lower than a year ago.

For the second month in a row, Cumberland County had the lowest unemployment rate in the state. Its rate of 4.1 percent was down for the second straight month, but up from 3.8 percent a year ago. From July 1990 through August 1991, Chester County had the lowest rate, and its rate in September was just 4.2 percent. For more than five years, these two counties, Cumberland and Chester, have consistently had very low unemployment. Over these years, the monthly rates for both have never exceeded 5.1 percent.

Clearfield edged out Greene County with the state's highest unemployment rate of 11.1 percent in September. Both of these counties, Clearfield and Greene, have had double-digit rates in every month of 1991.

COUNTY UNEMPLOYMENT RANKING

	SEPTEMBER 1991 P/ RANK	RATE	VOLUME	AUGUST RATE	DIFF.
Cumberland	1	4.1%	4,600	4.4%	-0.3
Chester	2	4.2	8,300	4.8	-0.6
Montgomery	3	4.8	18,600	4.8	0.0
Snyder	3	4.8	900	5.4	-0.6
Allegheny	5	4.9	32,700	5.1	-0.2
Lancaster	5	4.9	11,200	4.8	0.1
Lebanon	5	4.9	3,200	4.6	0.3
Adams	8	5.2	2,100	5.5	-0.3
Dauphin	8	5.2	7,100	5.4	-0.2
Delaware	10	5.3	15,300	5.3	0.0
Fulton	11	5.4	300	5.2	0.2
Franklin	12	5.5	3,300	6.0	-0.5
York	12	5.5	10,300	5.4	0.1
Centre	14	5.6	3,900	5.6	0.0
Berks	15	5.7	10,100	5.9	-0.2
Montour	15	5.7	500	5.4	0.3
Perry	17	5.8	1,200	6.8	-1.0
Westmoreland	17	5.8	10,200	6.0	-0.2
Cameron	19	5.9	200	6.4	-0.5
Bradford	20	6.0	1,900	6.2	-0.2
Tioga	20	6.0	1,100	6.7	-0.7
Butler	22	6.1	4,700	6.5	-0.4
Northampton	22	6.1	7,300	6.4	-0.3
Washington	22	6.1	5,700	6.3	-0.2
Bucks	25	6.2	15,600	6.4	-0.2
Lehigh	25	6.2	9,400	6.4	-0.2
Warren	25	6.2	1,400	6.0	0.2
Columbia	28	6.4	2,000	6.7	-0.3
Union	29	6.5	1,100	7.2	-0.7
Mercer	30	6.6	3,400	7.1	-0.5
Wayne	30	6.6	1,400	6.3	0.3
Erie	32	6.7	9,200	6.5	0.2
McKean	32	6.7	1,400	7.6	-0.9
Lycoming	34	6.8	4,100	7.0	-0.2
Forest	35	6.9	100	7.6	-0.7
Jefferson	35	6.9	1,400	7.4	-0.5
Lawrence	35	6.9	3,300	7.2	-0.3
Potter	35	6.9	600	6.9	0.0
Venango	39	7.2	1,800	7.6	-0.4
Clarion	40	7.3	1,300	8.4	-1.1
Lackawanna	41	7.4	8,100	7.6	-0.2
Blair	42	7.5	4,600	7.5	0.0
Elk	42	7.5	1,300	8.4	-0.9
Crawford	44	7.6	3,100	8.4	-0.8
Monroe	44	7.6	3,800	7.7	-0.1
Pike	44	7.6	1,000	7.1	0.5
Wyoming	47	7.7	1,000	8.0	-0.3
Fayette	48	7.8	4,600	8.5	-0.7
Cambria	49	7.9	5,200	8.6	-0.7
Bedford	50	8.1	1,800	8.8	-0.7
Philadelphia	50	8.1	59,800	8.0	0.1
Somerset	52	8.2	2,700	7.7	0.5
Susquehanna	52	8.2	1,500	8.1	0.1
Luzerne	54	8.4	13,500	8.5	-0.1
Schuylkill	54	8.4	6,100	8.6	-0.2
Armstrong	56	8.5	2,400	9.5	-1.0
Carbon	56	8.5	2,200	8.5	0.0
Juniata	58	8.6	900	8.2	0.4
Beaver	59	8.9	5,400	9.7	-0.8
Clinton	60	9.0	1,400	9.5	-0.5
Sullivan	61	9.2	300	9.2	0.0
Northumberland	62	9.3	4,600	9.4	-0.1
Mifflin	63	9.4	2,100	8.1	1.3
Indiana	64	9.5	3,300	10.7	-1.2
Huntingdon	65	10.6	2,000	9.8	0.8
Greene	66	10.7	1,400	11.5	-0.8
Clearfield	67	11.1	3,900	10.5	0.6

P/ = Preliminary data.
Note: Data not seasonally adjusted.

MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREA UNEMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

	SEP. 1991 P/ VOLUME	SEP. 1991 P/ RATE	AUG. 1991 VOLUME	AUG. 1991 RATE	SEP. 1990 VOLUME	SEP. 1990 RATE
United States	8,442.0	6.7%	8,488.0	6.8%	7,087.0	5.7%
Pennsylvania	401.0	6.8	433.0	7.3	321.0	5.5
Labor Market Area						
Allentown-Bethlehem MSA	23.3	6.8	24.9	7.3	18.0	5.4
Altoona MSA	5.2	8.3	5.6	9.0	4.7	7.7
Beaver County PMSA	5.9	9.8	6.3	10.6	4.3	7.3
Erie MSA	10.0	7.3	10.2	7.5	7.4	5.5
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle MSA	16.1	4.8	18.7	5.6	15.3	4.6
Johnstown MSA	9.0	9.1	9.3	9.4	7.0	7.2
Lancaster MSA	12.3	5.4	12.7	5.6	9.3	4.1
Philadelphia PMSA	157.3	6.4	162.8	6.7	117.9	4.8
Pittsburgh PMSA	59.1	5.9	62.9	6.3	47.0	4.8
Reading MSA	11.4	6.4	12.1	6.9	9.2	5.3
Scranton–Wilkes-Barre MSA	31.5	8.6	33.4	9.1	24.7	6.8
Sharon MSA	3.8	7.3	4.0	7.6	2.7	5.2
State College MSA	4.1	6.0	4.3	6.3	3.5	5.2
Williamsport MSA	4.5	7.6	4.9	8.2	4.8	8.0
York MSA	13.4	5.9	13.5	6.0	11.0	5.0

P/ = Preliminary data.
Note: Data are seasonally adjusted.

LOWER UNEMPLOYMENT rates were registered during September in all 15 major Pennsylvania labor market areas. However, no rate declined by as much as 1 percentage point for the month. For the first time in two months, there were no double-digit rates among the 15 areas.

Beaver County, still depressed from the decline of its steel industry almost a decade ago, had the highest rate of 9.8 percent. Beaver County has borne the highest or second highest rate every month this year. The four-county Harrisburg area had the state's lowest unemployment rate of 4.8 percent. This was also the lowest for the area in nine months. Improvements were scattered throughout most area industries with concentrated improvements in manufacturing and transportation services. Harrisburg was almost a full percentage point below Lancaster - the area which normally enjoys the state's lowest unemployment rate.

Fourteen of the 15 major Pennsylvania labor market areas had higher unemployment rates this September than in September 1990. The exception was the Williamsport MSA which fell modestly from 8.0 percent to 7.6 percent. While 8.0 percent was the highest of the 15 rates in September 1990, 7.6 percent was the fifth highest rate in September 1991. Over the year, rates in both the Sharon MSA and the Beaver County PMSA rose over 2 percentage points. These two labor market areas consist of three contiguous counties located along the Ohio state border.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

Unemployment rates, not seasonally adjusted, for Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) ranged from a low of 4.2 percent in Chester (SDA 21) to a high of 8.9 percent in Beaver (SDA 05). Only five of the 28 areas had higher unemployment rates in September than in August.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREA LABOR FORCE
(in thousands)

SDA NO.	COUNTIES	SEPTEMBER 1991 P/ LABOR FORCE	EMP.	UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME	RATE
01	Erie	136.5	127.3	9.2	6.7
02	Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren	108.8	101.0	7.8	7.2
03	City of Pittsburgh	175.0	166.3	8.8	5.0
04	Allegheny County minus City of Pittsburgh	492.2	468.3	23.9	4.9
05	Beaver	60.3	54.9	5.4	8.9
06	Armstrong, Butler, Indiana	141.2	130.7	10.5	7.4
07	Fayette, Westmoreland	236.3	221.4	14.8	6.3
08	Greene, Washington	107.9	100.8	7.2	6.6
09	Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Jefferson, McKean, Potter	104.3	95.6	8.7	8.3
10	Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset	208.2	191.5	16.7	8.0
11	Centre, Clinton, Columbia, Lycoming, Mifflin, Snyder, Union	233.4	218.0	15.4	6.6
13	Bradford, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Wyoming	85.0	79.1	5.8	6.9
14	Lackawanna	109.7	101.6	8.1	7.4
15	Carbon, Monroe, Pike, Wayne	110.2	101.8	8.4	7.6
16	Luzerne, Schuylkill	234.1	214.4	19.6	8.4
17	Philadelphia	734.6	674.9	59.8	8.1
18	Bucks	299.9	281.3	18.6	6.2
19	Montgomery	385.9	367.3	18.6	4.8
20	Delaware	289.7	274.4	15.3	5.3
21	Chester	198.3	190.0	8.3	4.2
22	Lehigh, Northampton	271.5	254.8	16.7	6.2
23	Berks	176.0	165.9	10.1	5.7
24	Cumberland, Dauphin, Juniata, Lebanon, Perry	345.0	328.0	17.0	4.9
25	Lancaster	227.3	216.1	11.2	4.9
26	York	185.7	175.4	10.3	5.5
27	Adams, Franklin	101.3	95.9	5.4	5.4
28	Lawrence, Mercer	100.1	93.3	6.8	6.8
29	Montour, Northumberland	56.9	51.9	5.0	8.8
	PENNSYLVANIA - TOTAL	**5915.0**	**5542.0**	**373.0**	**6.3**

A Service Delivery Area is a geographical planning region defined by the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA).

P/ = Preliminary data.

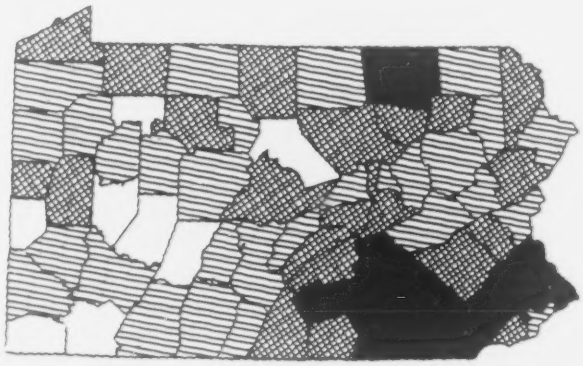
Note: Data not seasonally adjusted.

SPECIAL INTEREST TOPIC

1990 Labor Force Participation Rates

A basic measure of labor force activity is the civilian labor force participation rate. This is derived by dividing the number of civilian labor force participants by the size of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years of age and over. Labor force participation rates, therefore, represent the percentage of the working age population (16+) that is either working or looking for work.

The statewide labor force participation rate increased to 62.9 percent in 1990 from 60.8 percent in 1980. This was primarily due to a 466,000, or nine percent, rise in the state's labor force, compared with only a 456,000, or five percent, increase in the state's working age population. These figures reflected mainly the nationwide tendency for proportionately more women to take or seek paying jobs.



Labor force participation rates showed increases in two-thirds of the counties in Pennsylvania from 1980 to 1990 (Table A), with the largest gains in Sullivan, Bradford and Centre counties. Of the 23 counties which registered declines in labor force participation over the decade, Beaver, Clinton and Greene counties showed the biggest decreases.

The counties with the highest labor force participation rates for 1990 are found predominantly in the eastern half of the state (see map above). Lebanon, Dauphin, Montgomery and Bucks counties registered the highest rates with rates of 72.6, 72.4, 71.9 and 71.8, respectively. The lowest participation rates are found for the most part in the western half of the state, with Beaver (40.7), Greene (42.9) and Indiana (49.1) counties having the lowest rates. This western area is still rebounding from the great manufacturing shakeout of the 1970's and early 1980's and its revitalization is still lagging the rest of the state.

TABLE A

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY COUNTY IN PENNSYLVANIA 1990

	POPULATION AGES 16+ 1990	LABOR FORCE 1990	PARTIC. RATE 1990	PARTIC. RATE 1980	CHANGE 1990-1980
Adams	60,700	39,700	65.3%	68.5%	-3.2
Allegheny	1,083,700	661,800	61.1	59.1	2.0
Armstrong	57,800	28,900	50.0	53.3	-3.3
Beaver	147,300	60,000	40.7	57.3	-16.6
Bedford	37,300	22,100	59.1	59.0	0.1
Berks	266,500	175,800	66.0	67.0	-1.0
Blair	102,200	61,800	60.4	57.6	2.8
Bradford	46,300	32,500	70.3	60.7	9.6
Bucks	416,800	299,500	71.8	70.1	1.7
Butler	118,400	76,000	64.2	59.8	4.4
Cambria	129,600	64,800	50.0	52.2	-2.2
Cameron	4,600	2,800	61.3	56.6	4.7
Carbon	45,300	25,700	56.7	60.1	-3.4
Centre	103,600	67,600	65.2	57.2	8.0
Chester	292,200	200,300	68.5	68.2	0.3
Clarion	33,100	18,100	54.5	55.0	-0.5
Clearfield	60,800	34,700	57.0	58.4	-1.4
Clinton	29,500	15,600	52.7	62.3	-9.6
Columbia	51,000	31,700	62.3	62.3	0.0
Crawford	66,400	40,300	60.6	60.5	0.1
Cumberland	157,200	110,500	70.3	66.8	3.5
Dauphin	188,000	136,100	72.4	66.4	6.0
Delaware	434,100	290,900	67.0	62.7	4.3
Elk	27,000	17,500	64.8	63.7	1.1
Erie	211,900	134,700	63.6	63.4	0.2
Fayette	114,500	59,500	51.9	50.2	1.7
Forest	3,900	1,900	49.5	53.9	-4.4
Franklin	95,000	60,100	63.3	65.4	-2.1
Fulton	10,600	6,400	60.3	60.9	-0.6
Greene	30,700	13,200	42.9	49.7	-6.8
Huntingdon	35,100	19,100	54.5	56.6	-2.1
Indiana	71,400	35,100	49.1	54.5	-5.4
Jefferson	35,700	19,700	55.4	56.7	-1.3
Juniata	15,900	10,100	63.6	63.4	0.2
Lackawanna	176,400	110,000	62.4	58.1	4.3
Lancaster	322,000	227,700	70.7	69.0	1.7
Lawrence	76,200	48,600	63.7	56.4	7.3
Lebanon	89,000	64,700	72.6	66.8	5.8
Lehigh	232,000	150,400	64.8	66.4	-1.6
Luzerne	266,200	160,700	60.4	57.4	3.0
Lycoming	92,300	60,300	65.3	63.4	1.9
McKean	36,800	21,200	57.7	61.5	-3.8
Mercer	96,000	52,300	54.5	57.3	-2.8
Mifflin	36,100	21,600	59.8	59.0	0.8
Monroe	74,200	49,800	67.1	62.8	4.3
Montgomery	541,100	388,900	71.9	67.8	4.1
Montour	13,900	8,100	58.0	59.3	-1.3
Northampton	195,700	118,400	60.5	63.0	-2.5
Northumberland	76,900	48,800	63.4	59.1	4.3
Perry	31,300	21,200	67.6	65.2	2.4
Philadelphia	1,245,100	732,400	58.8	54.5	4.3
Pike	21,500	13,300	61.6	59.3	2.3
Potter	12,700	8,000	63.5	58.2	5.3
Schuylkill	123,000	74,000	60.2	57.4	2.8
Snyder	28,400	19,200	67.7	63.2	4.5
Somerset	60,900	32,900	54.0	56.0	-2.0
Sullivan	4,900	3,300	66.5	53.6	12.9
Susquehanna	30,700	17,900	58.5	60.3	-1.8
Tioga	31,900	19,100	59.8	58.7	1.1
Union	28,800	16,900	58.8	57.7	1.1
Venango	45,800	25,700	56.1	57.9	-1.8
Warren	35,000	22,200	63.6	63.2	0.4
Washington	164,000	93,900	57.2	56.4	0.8
Wayne	31,000	20,700	66.8	64.4	2.4
Westmoreland	296,700	176,600	59.5	59.1	0.4
Wyoming	21,300	13,400	63.0	60.8	2.2
York	266,100	184,300	69.2	68.8	0.4
PENNSYLVANIA	**9,388,000**	**5,901,000**	**62.9**	**60.8**	**2.1**

Rates computed using unrounded data
SOURCE:
Bureau of Research and Statistics
Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry

TECHNICAL NOTES

Civilian Labor Force Estimates

Civilian Labor Force - Estimated number of persons 16 years of age and over, employed or unemployed during week including 12th of month, distributed by place of residence.

Total Employed - Includes nonagricultural wage and salary workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agricultural workers, and persons involved in labor disputes. Employment distributed by place of residence.

Total Unemployed - Estimated number of persons, by place of residence, who did not work during reference week and were looking for work, whether or not eligible for unemployment compensation. Includes those who did not work and were waiting to be called back to an old job or to report to a new job.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Collection - Nonagricultural wage and salary employment as well as hours and earnings estimates based on monthly reports from sample of employers. Under cooperative arrangement with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau of Research & Statistics of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry, mails, edits, and processes reports, which are subsequently incorporated in national data.

Industrial Classification - Employer establishments classified by industry on basis of their principal product or service. The Standard Industrial Classification Manual (U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C., 1987) used for classification.

Nonagricultural Employment - A count of jobs by place of work. Includes persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, or paid vacation. Excluded are persons laid off, on strike, or on unpaid vacation during entire reporting period. Proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, farm workers, and domestic workers also excluded. Government employment covers only civilian employes. Full-time teachers considered employed during the summer vacation period, whether or not paid in those months.

Benchmark Data - Employment estimates compared annually with complete count of employment, by industry. Where revisions necessary, monthly estimates adjusted to new benchmark. Following revisions to new benchmark, industry data projected forward to current month by use of sample trends. Basic source of benchmark information is tabulations of employment data, by industry and area, compiled from contribution reports of employers covered under Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law.

Hours and Earnings

Method of Computing Averages - Average hours computed by dividing total production worker hours worked during one week (the seven-day period which includes 12th of month) by number of production workers for week. Average hourly earnings computed by dividing total production worker payroll for one week by total production worker hours for week. Average weekly earnings derived by multiplying average hourly earnings by average weekly hours.

Definitions - Definitions of production or similar workers, payroll, and hours - from which average hours and earnings data are derived - follow:

Production Workers - Includes working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers (including group leaders and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (such as power plant), and record keeping and other services closely associated with production operations.

Payroll - Represents payroll for full- and part-time production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers who received pay for any part of pay periods which include 12th of month. Payroll is reported before deductions for Social Security, group insurance, withholding tax, bonds, and union dues; also includes pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave paid directly by the firm.

Hours - Represents hours worked or paid, during pay periods which include 12th of month, for production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers. Hours include time paid for holidays and vacations, and for sick leave when pay received directly from firm.

Unemployment Compensation

Initial Claims - Notices of unemployment filed to request a determination of entitlement to compensation in a new benefit year (period of eligibility) following a period of employment or to begin a second or subsequent period of eligibility within the benefit year following interim employment within the benefit year.

Weeks Claimed - Requests for benefits filed by claimants which certify to the fact the claimants experienced total, partial, or part-total unemployment for given weeks.

Average Weekly Claims - Total number of weeks claimed in a month divided by the number of weeks in the month.

Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR) - Ratio of the average weekly number of persons claiming unemployment compensation benefits within the given month to average annual covered employment. Calculated by dividing the month's average weekly continued weeks claimed by average annual covered employment. Average annual covered employment is estimated until six months after year's end due to a lag in reporting covered employment.

First Payment - First benefit check a claimant receives for a week of unemployment in a benefit year.

Weeks Paid - Weeks claimed which were paid to eligible claimants upon certification that unemployment compensation qualifying unemployment was experienced during given weeks.

Net Benefit Amount - Amount of regular unemployment compensation benefits paid to claimants, after adjusting for returned and redeposited benefit checks.

Income - Amount of funds deposited into the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including employer and employe contributions, transfers from other sources such as the Special Administration Fund, redeposited unemployment compensation checks, federal benefit program reimbursements, loans, and interest earnings.

Disbursements - Amount of funds disbursed from the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including the payment of state unemployment compensation benefits, federal program benefits, refunds, and voluntary federal loan repayments.

Cash Reserves - Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund available to pay unemployment compensation benefits.

DEC

1991

ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA ALTOONA MSA BEAVER COUNTY PMSA ERIE MSA HARRISBURG-LEBANON-CARLISLE MSA JOHNSTOWN MSA LANCASTER MSA PHILADELPHIA PMSA PITTSBURGH PMSA READING MSA SCRANTON /WILKES-BARRE MSA SHARON MSA STATE COLLEGE MSA WILLIAMSPORT MSA YORK MSA

ISSUED: December 1991

PENNSYLVANIA'S LABOR FORCE

..... A Monthly Statistical Analysis

NOVEMBER 1991 HIGHLIGHTS

- **Pennsylvania's joblessness rose slightly in November, but the statewide rate of unemployment remained 6.5 percent, seasonally adjusted.**
- **Nonfarm jobs rose by 4,200 in November to 5,184,700. They were about 45,800 below their level of November 1990.**

In October 1991 . . .

- **Average weekly earnings of production workers in Pennsylvania manufacturing industries fell to $471.65, as the average workweek declined 0.2 hour and average hourly pay rose only one cent.**
- **The total number of initial claims and weeks claimed rose after two months of decline.**
- **Unadjusted unemployment rates fell in 25 of Pennsylvania's 67 counties and rose in 38.**
- **Eleven of Pennsylvania's 15 major labor market areas had lower seasonally adjusted unemployment rates than in September.**

Special Interest Topic: Unemployment Rate Determination

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LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Robert P. Casey, Governor

Department of Labor and Industry

Bureau of Research and Statistics

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Pennsylvania's Labor Force . . . A Monthly Statistical Analysis

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Inquiries can also be directed to Labor Market Analysts located throughout Pennsylvania.

The following is a list of Analysts and the counties they serve.

Analyst	Phone Number	Counties Served
Edward Murray	(215)560-1977 Philadelphia	Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, Philadelphia Counties in PA; Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester Counties in NJ
Kenneth Shockley	(215)378-4314 Reading	Carbon, Lehigh, Northampton, Pike, Wayne, Schuylkill, Berks Counties in PA; Warren County, NJ
James Mowad	(717)963-3443 Scranton	Columbia, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Wyoming, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga
Fred Schneider Larry Baugher	(717)771-1272 York	Cumberland, Dauphin, Lebanon, Perry, Lancaster, Adams, York, Franklin, Fulton
Glenn Lynn	(717)327-3504 Williamsport	Centre, Lycoming, Potter, Juniata, Mifflin, Clinton, Montour, Northumberland, Snyder, Union
William Findley Debra Nicholson	(814)533-2213 Johnstown	Blair, Cambria, Somerset, Bedford, Clearfield, Jefferson, Huntingdon, Elk, Cameron, Greene
William Ceriani Roberta Wilson	(412)565-5350 Pittsburgh	Beaver, Allegheny, Fayette, Washington, Westmoreland, Butler, Indiana, Armstrong, Lawrence
Carol Patterson	(814)871-4298 Erie	Erie, Mercer, McKean, Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren

CURRENT LABOR FORCE SITUATION

UNEMPLOYMENT in Pennsylvania was virtually unchanged in November with the statewide rate of unemployment remaining at October's level of 6.5 percent, seasonally adjusted. The nation's rate was 6.8 percent in November, unchanged from October.

Data, made available through the Current Population Survey of households and released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, show November's unemployment in Pennsylvania, adjusted for seasonality, up 2,000 to 390,000. This small increase did not change the rate of unemployment from October's 6.5 percent. It represents the second consecutive month that the rate held below the 6.7 to 7.7 percent range in which the rate fluctuated during most of the recession. Compared to one year ago, the rate was up from 5.8 percent.

Employment, seasonally adjusted, was down 30,000 from October to 5,576,000 in November. This was still well above the nine months of 1991 preceeding October. Compared to one year ago, employment was nearly unchanged at plus 2,000.

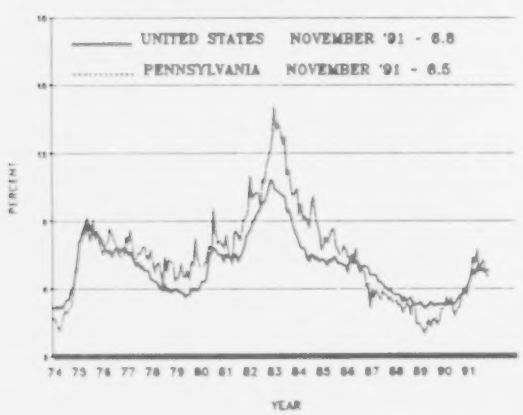
The year-to-year comparison again emphasized the nature of the recession's impact on Pennsylvania jobs. Most employment losses quickly recovered to the point where employment is virtually unchanged from a year ago. But unemployment is considerably higher due to continued expansion in the state's labor force, which was up 49,000 over the year. A more rapidly expanding economy may be needed to generate new jobs for a growing labor force.

Among the eleven largest states for which seasonally adjusted data are available, Pennsylvania's 6.5 percent rate of unemployment in November ranked ninth, unchanged from October. Only Ohio at 5.6 percent and North Carolina at 5.5 percent ranked lower.

RESIDENT CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(in thousands)

	NOV. 1991	OCT. 1991	NOV. 1990	CHANGE FROM OCT. 1991	CHANGE FROM NOV. 1990
Civilian Labor Force	5,975	5,993	5,911	-18	64
Employment	5,589	5,611	5,563	-22	26
Unemployment	386	383	347	3	39
Rate of Unemp.	6.5%	6.4%	5.9%	0.1	0.6
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					
Civilian Labor Force	5,966	5,994	5,917	-28	49
Employment	5,576	5,606	5,574	-30	2
Unemployment	390	388	343	2	47
Rate of Unemp.	6.5%	6.5%	5.8%	0.0	0.7

UNITED STATES & PENNSYLVANIA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



PENNSYLVANIA'S JOBS

ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

	NOV. 1991 AP/	OCT. 1991 P/	SEP. 1991	OCT. 1990	CHANGE FROM SEP. 1991	CHANGE FROM OCT. 1990
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS	5,184.7	5,180.5	5,165.2	5,215.1	15.3	-34.6
GOODS-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	1,207.0	1,219.9	1,230.9	1,276.4	-11.0	-56.5
Mining	25.9	26.0	26.5	27.7	-0.5	-1.7
Construction	218.7	228.2	233.4	239.5	-5.2	-11.3
Manufacturing	962.4	965.7	971.0	1,009.2	-5.3	-43.5
Durable Goods	535.6	536.1	540.3	569.1	-4.2	-33.0
Lumber and Wood		28.1	28.8	30.6	-0.7	-2.5
Furniture and Fixtures		17.8	17.8	19.6	0.0	-1.8
Stone, Clay, and Glass		43.4	43.8	46.7	-0.4	-3.3
Primary Metals		80.6	82.3	88.5	-1.7	-7.9
Fabricated Metals		84.0	84.1	87.8	-0.1	-3.8
Industrial Machinery		99.7	100.2	105.8	-0.5	-6.1
Electric and Electronic Equipment		76.5	76.4	79.7	0.1	-3.2
Transportation Equipment		48.5	49.3	51.3	-0.8	-2.8
Instruments and Related		37.6	37.6	39.4	0.0	-1.8
Miscellaneous Manufacturing		19.9	20.0	19.7	-0.1	0.2
Nondurable Goods	426.8	429.6	430.7	440.1	-1.1	-10.5
Food and Kindred		90.0	90.3	90.6	-0.3	-0.6
Tobacco		1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Textile Mill		26.8	26.7	27.9	0.1	-1.1
Apparel and Other Textiles		65.5	66.1	69.5	-0.6	-4.0
Paper and Allied		39.1	39.6	40.0	-0.5	-0.9
Printing and Publishing		83.1	83.0	85.2	0.1	-2.1
Chemicals and Allied		61.6	61.5	62.1	0.1	-0.5
Petroleum and Coal		11.8	11.8	11.6	0.0	0.2
Rubber and Plastics		42.6	42.5	43.0	0.1	-0.4
Leather		8.0	8.1	9.1	-0.1	-1.1
SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	3,975.6	3,958.1	3,930.5	3,937.1	27.6	21.0
Transportation	170.2	169.5	167.5	166.7	2.0	2.8
Public Utilities	104.9	105.1	104.8	105.3	0.3	-0.2
Communications		52.1	51.6	50.5	0.5	1.6
Electric, Gas and Sanitary		53.0	53.2	54.8	-0.2	-1.8
Wholesale Trade	271.1	271.5	272.2	276.9	-0.7	-5.4
Retail Trade	920.0	906.8	903.6	907.7	3.2	-0.9
General Merchandise Stores		121.2	116.8	120.5	4.4	0.7
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	299.5	299.4	302.8	298.7	-3.4	0.7
Finance		140.5	141.5	140.4	-1.0	0.1
Insurance		117.6	118.3	117.0	-0.7	0.6
Real Estate		41.3	43.0	41.3	-1.7	0.0
Services	1,495.3	1,497.3	1,493.8	1,466.3	3.5	31.0
Business		214.1	213.9	213.9	0.2	0.2
Health		493.8	492.6	476.9	1.2	16.9
Hospitals		265.8	265.3	257.3	0.5	8.5
Legal		42.9	42.7	42.5	0.2	0.4
Educational		168.9	154.2	164.2	14.7	4.7
Social		110.3	109.5	105.6	0.8	4.7
Other		467.3	480.9	463.2	-13.6	4.1
Government	714.6	708.5	685.8	715.5	22.7	-7.0
Federal		134.0	134.9	137.5	-0.9	-3.5
State		152.3	149.0	162.3	3.3	-10.0
Local		422.2	401.9	415.7	20.3	6.5
PERSONS IN LABOR-MGMT. DISPUTES	2.1	2.5	3.8	1.6	-1.3	0.9

AP/ = Advance preliminary, based on early survey returns.
P/ = Preliminary data, used to compute "change from" columns.
Note: Data not seasonally adjusted.

JOBS ROSE seasonally in November by 4,200 to 5,184,700, according to advance preliminary data from the monthly survey of employer payrolls. The November 1991 total was 45,800 less than in November 1990. Goods-producing jobs declined seasonally by 12,900, with expected losses occurring across all industry lines. Service-producing sector jobs increased seasonally by 17,500 over October, with major gains in retail trade and government outweighing relatively small losses in services and wholesale trade.

PENNSYLVANIA'S non-agricultural jobs count increased in October to a total of 5,180,500, the third highest October level on record. The October 1991 total was up 15,300 over the month, but down 34,600 from one year ago.

The monthly non-farm job count excludes farm workers, the self-employed, domestic workers, and unpaid family workers.

The job count in the goods-producing sector decreased 11,000 from September's total. Seasonal fluctuations usually account for an over-the-month loss of 10,200 jobs. The October figure is down 56,500 from one year ago.

Construction employment, at 228,200, fell 5,200 since September, reflecting a continued sluggishness in the broad spectrum of building activity. Last year at this time, construction jobs numbered 239,500.

Manufacturing payrolls, at 965,700, dropped 5,300 from September; usually, a job loss of 8,600 occurs at this time of year. A year-to-year comparison shows a decline of 43,500 manufacturing jobs.

Service-producing industries gained 27,600 jobs in October to reach 3,958,100, the highest October level on record. Currently, there are 21,000 more service sector jobs than in October 1990.

A record high of 1,497,300 jobs was reached in October for miscellaneous services. However, the 3,500 job pickup from September was only one-half of seasonal expectations. Among the service industry groups, best performances were seen in health, social and educational services -- all of which exceeded seasonal norms. Other services, which includes hotels and recreational services, exceeded the usual seasonal decline.

Retail trade posted a job gain of 3,200 from September, only 65 percent of its normal monthly increase. Gains in general merchandise, department stores and miscellaneous retail outweighed a decline in eating and drinking places. The October gain recovered all but 900 of the jobs lost to the soft economy over the last year.

Elsewhere, the chronic weakness of banking and real estate continued into October. While finance, insurance and real estate jobs were up 700 from the depressed level of a year ago, they were down 3,400 from September.

EMPLOYERS

Looking for workers for employe training that's specific to your business? Then you're looking for the Pennsylvania Job Center near you; where employers find the employes they need, and workers find the jobs they want.

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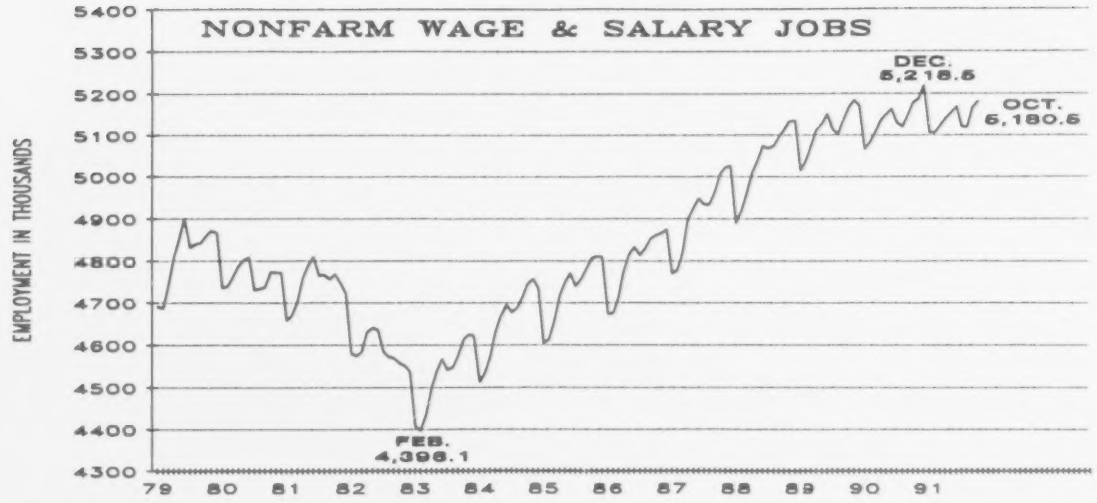
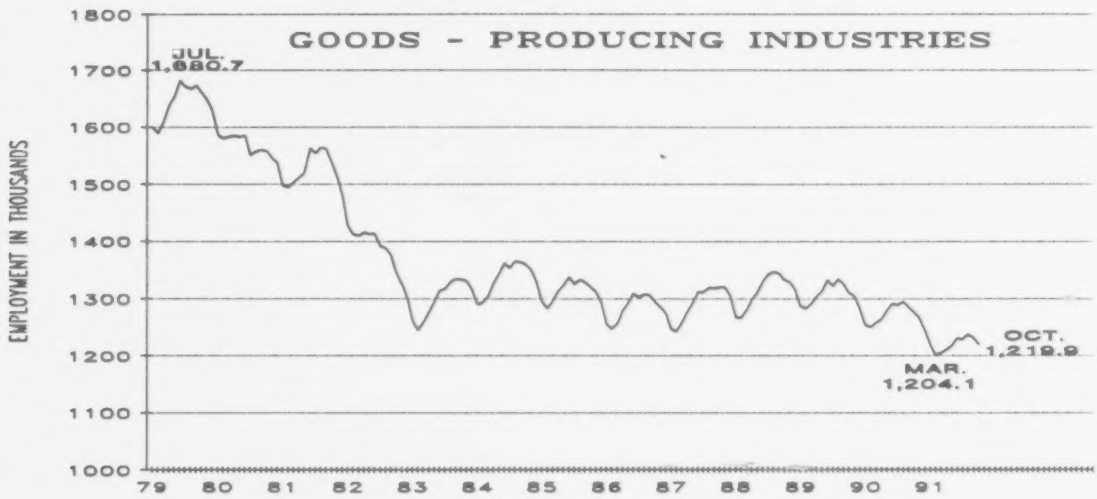
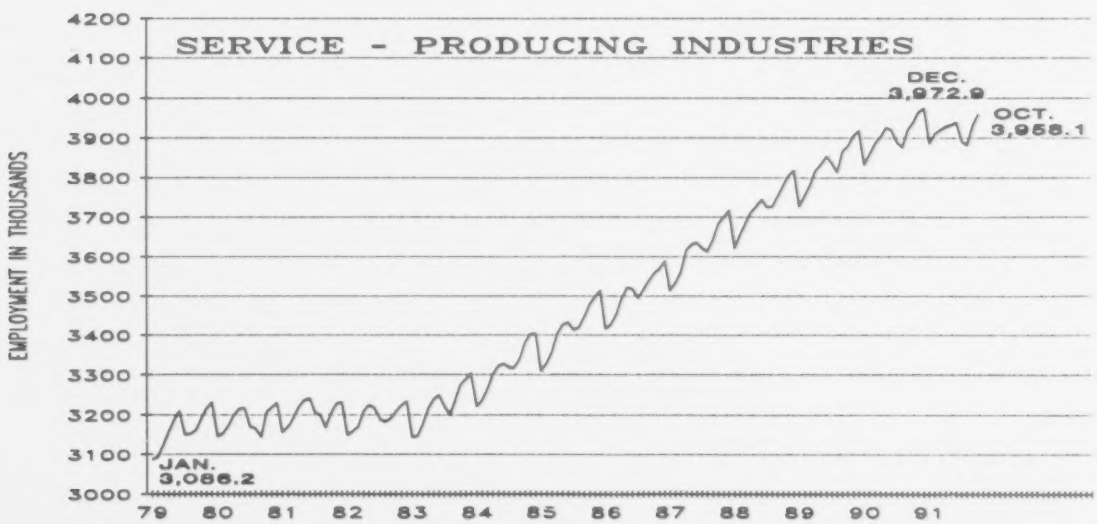
ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT

in Pennsylvania







MONTH AND YEAR

ESTABLISHMENT PRODUCTION WORKERS' HOURS AND EARNINGS

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
GOODS-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	OCT. 1991 P/	SEP. 1991	OCT. 1990	OCT. 1991 P/	SEP. 1991	OCT. 1990	OCT. 1991 P/	SEP. 1991	OCT. 1990
Coal Mining	733.97	720.51	737.66	44.7	43.8	45.2	16.42	16.45	16.32
Nonmetallic Minerals	564.34	555.77	524.12	48.4	45.9	45.3	11.66	11.85	11.57
Manufacturing	471.65	473.55	454.51	40.8	41.0	40.8	11.56	11.55	11.14
Durable Goods	509.99	511.21	492.40	41.7	41.8	41.8	12.23	12.23	11.78
Lumber and Wood	373.05	377.45	365.77	38.9	39.4	39.5	9.59	9.58	9.26
Furniture and Fixtures	397.85	406.16	373.18	41.1	41.7	40.3	9.68	9.74	9.26
Stone, Clay, and Glass	489.54	487.86	485.94	41.0	41.1	42.0	11.94	11.87	11.57
Primary Metals	601.87	605.77	570.18	43.3	43.3	43.0	13.90	13.99	13.26
Fabricated Metals	485.48	484.34	464.26	42.4	42.3	41.6	11.45	11.45	11.16
Industrial Machinery	527.10	534.25	520.25	41.8	42.1	42.4	12.61	12.69	12.27
Electric and Electronic Equipment	473.10	475.86	459.48	41.5	42.0	42.0	11.40	11.33	10.94
Transportation Equipment	605.70	597.61	566.09	41.8	41.3	41.2	14.56	14.47	13.74
Instruments and Related	475.51	480.67	468.71	40.4	40.7	40.9	11.77	11.81	11.46
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	483.61	466.81	452.92	40.2	40.4	41.1	12.03	11.53	11.02
Nondurable Goods	425.86	427.60	406.06	39.8	40.0	39.5	10.70	10.69	10.28
Food and Kindred	458.68	464.94	447.41	40.2	40.5	40.6	11.41	11.48	11.02
Tobacco	275.87	285.32	278.07	38.8	40.3	40.3	7.11	7.08	6.90
Textile Mill	334.06	338.08	314.76	40.2	40.2	39.1	8.31	8.41	8.05
Apparel and Other Textiles	252.75	252.76	234.57	35.8	35.7	34.7	7.06	7.08	6.76
Paper and Allied	520.80	517.00	500.26	43.4	43.3	43.2	12.00	11.94	11.58
Printing and Publishing	469.09	473.21	457.06	38.8	39.5	39.3	12.09	11.98	11.63
Chemicals and Allied	594.00	585.59	568.28	43.2	42.9	42.6	13.75	13.65	13.34
Petroleum and Coal	697.68	706.06	658.75	43.2	43.8	42.5	16.15	16.12	15.50
Rubber and Plastics	421.45	420.62	411.27	41.4	41.4	41.5	10.18	10.16	9.91
Leather	284.42	298.31	259.41	38.0	39.2	36.9	7.59	7.61	7.03
SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES									
Communications	595.73	600.93	586.77	37.8	38.3	40.3	15.76	15.69	14.56
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary	756.47	741.32	712.62	43.5	43.1	42.8	17.39	17.20	16.65

P/ = Preliminary data.
Note: Data not seasonally adjusted.

EARNINGS RETREATED for Pennsylvania's factory production workers to $471.65 in October from September's all-time high of $473.55. This drop of $1.90 was the result of a decline of 0.2 of an hour in the average workweek, for average hourly earnings actually increased one cent over the month. Even with this drop, October's average weekly earnings rank as the second highest on record.

October's average weekly earnings were $17.14 higher than a year ago. This increase came about as the result of a 42 cent boost in average hourly earnings. Over the year the average workweek remained the same.

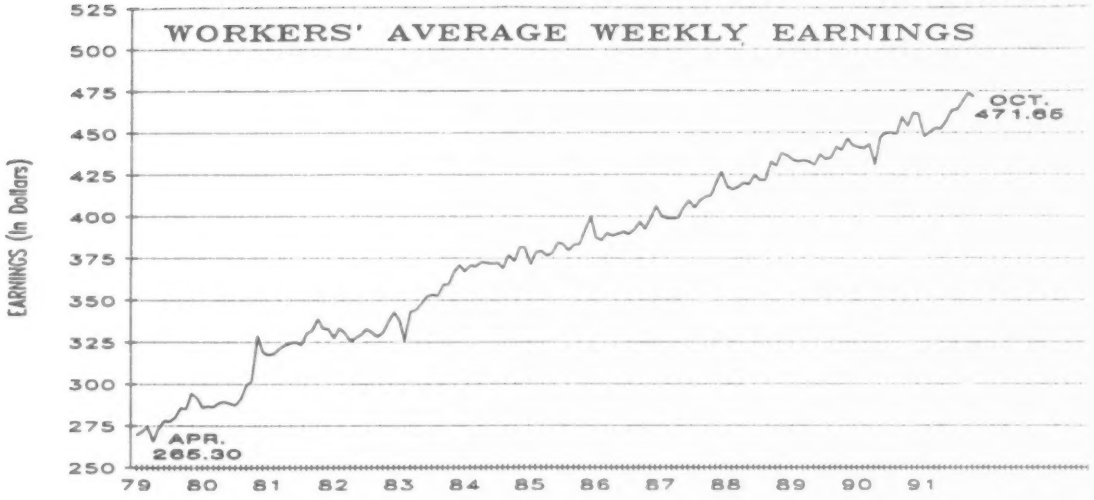
The average workweek, at 40.8 hours, was well over the 40-hour threshhold below which an employer tends to lay off workers rather than reduce hours. Ever since April, the average workweek has been consistently above 40 hours.

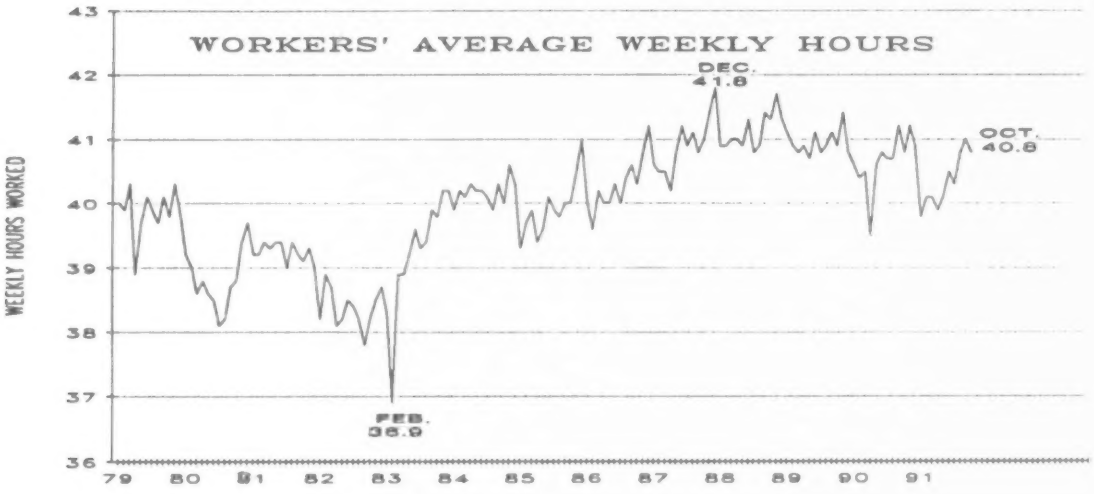
The average, however, masks some major workweek differences among the industries. In October there were six industry groups, plus total nondurables, with workweeks below 40 hours. Four of these have had workweeks under 40 hours in every month since April: communications, printing, apparel and total nondurables - all industry areas showing high unemployment. The most prominent of these is apparel, whose workweek has been as low as 34.0 hours, and still remains below 35 hours in October.

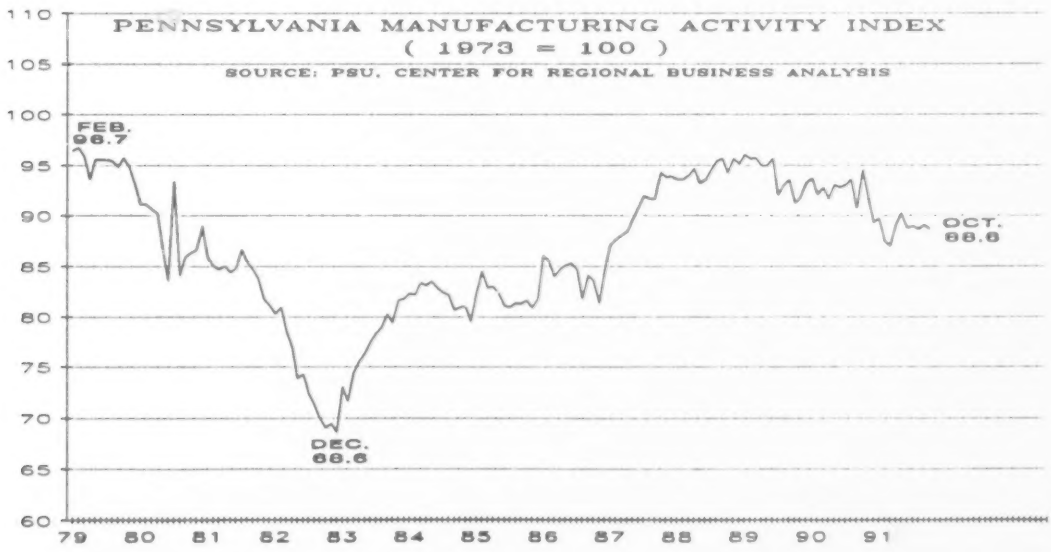
In the 1990-91 economic downturn, hours for manufacturing durable goods industries have held up surprisingly well - lending support to the observation that Pennsylvania has not been in a typical "hard goods" manufacturing recession like 1982.

MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION

in Pennsylvania







MONTH AND YEAR

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

REGULAR PROGRAM ACTIVITY

	OCT. 1991	SEP. 1991	OCT. 1990	CHANGE FROM SEP. 1991	CHANGE FROM OCT. 1990
CLAIMS ACTIVITY					
Initial Claims	**104,484**	85,527	102,998	18,957	1,486
Weeks Claimed	**727,815**	673,860	600,609	53,955	127,206
...Average Weekly Volume	**158,221**	160,443	130,567	-2,222	27,654
Insured Unemployment Rate	**3.2%**	3.3%	2.7%	-0.1	0.5
PAYMENT ACTIVITY					
First Payments	**36,214**	28,807	33,582	7,407	2,632
Final Payments	**15,627**	14,027	9,613	1,600	6,014
Weeks Paid	**660,192**	599,257	498,862	60,935	161,330
Net Benefit Amount	**$120,714,367**	$105,842,801	$86,961,051	$14,871,566	$33,753,316
Average Check	**$182.85**	$176.62	$174.32	$6.23	$8.53

CLAIMS ROSE in October, following two consecutive months of decline. Initial claims advanced by 18,957, or 20 percent, from September to 104,484, but were only 1.4 percent higher than in October 1990. Weeks claimed, at 727,815, were 53,955, or 8 percent, over September's total and 127,206, or 20 percent, higher than a year ago. Nevertheless, October had the second lowest total of weeks claimed so far in 1991. The average weekly volume declined from September (reflecting two additional work days in October), dropping the insured unemployment rate by 0.1 percentage point to 3.2 percent.

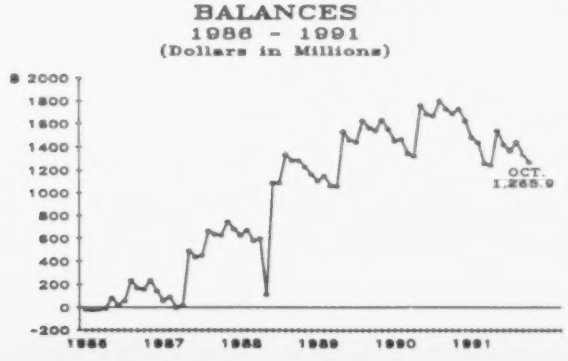
First payments increased in October by 7,407, or 26 percent, from September to 36,214, 8 percent higher than a year ago. Final payments also rose over September and last year by 1,600 and 6,014, respectively.

Net benefits rose $15 million in October as a result of the increase in weeks paid and a rise in the average weekly check by $6. The $121 million benefit total, however, was the second lowest for any month so far in 1991.

During October, income to the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund trailed disbursements by $73 million. Cash reserves declined to $1.3 billion, which was $421 million less than on October 31, 1990.

Pennsylvania began in the last week of November paying 13 weeks of Emergency Unemployment Compensation (EUC) benefits to unemployed persons who exhausted their regular Unemployment Compensation benefits since March 1, 1991. Data on the EUC program will be provided starting in next month's report.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION TRUST FUND ACTIVITY



OCTOBER 1991		
Income	$	47,851,700
Disbursements	$	120,712,076
Cash Reserves	$	1,265,933,293

UNEMPLOYMENT ... A GEOGRAPHIC VIEW

LOWER UNEMPLOYMENT rates were posted in 25 of Pennsylvania's 67 counties from September to October. This represents an improvement over October 1990 when only three counties had lower monthly rates. While no county unemployment rate fell by as much as 1.0 percentage point over the month, seven county rates increased by 1.0 point or more.

For the third month in a row, Cumberland County had the lowest unemployment rate in the state. Its rate of 4.0 percent in October was down for the third straight month and was down from 4.1 percent a year ago.

Rates for the four suburban Philadelphia counties have consistently ranked among the lowest in the state; but because of permanent layoffs in its steel industry, Bucks County's rate has been close to the state average for much of this year. Nevertheless, Bucks County's rate is down from a high of 7.5 percent in March to 6.1 percent in October.

Counties east of the Susquehanna River have tended to have lower unemployment rates than those to the west. But, of the 17 counties with October rates below those of a year ago, 13 of them lie west of this mid-state river. This apparent contradiction reflects that the western counties, never fully recovering from the 1982 recession, have suffered comparatively less additional unemployment in the 1990-91 downturn.

OCTOBER RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT

- 4.0 to 6.0
- 6.1 to 7.0
- 7.1 to 8.0
- 8.1 to 10.8

COUNTY UNEMPLOYMENT RANKING

	OCTOBER 1991 P/			SEPTEMBER	
	RANK	RATE	VOLUME	RATE	DIFF.
Cumberland	1	4.0	4,500	4.1	-0.1
Chester	2	4.4	8,900	4.2	0.2
Lancaster	3	4.7	10,700	4.9	-0.2
Montgomery	4	4.9	19,100	4.8	0.1
Allegheny	5	5.0	33,700	4.9	0.1
Lebanon	6	5.1	3,300	4.9	0.2
Delaware	7	5.2	15,200	5.3	-0.1
Dauphin	8	5.4	7,400	5.2	0.2
Centre	9	5.6	3,900	5.6	0.0
Berks	10	5.7	10,100	5.8	-0.1
Perry	10	5.7	1,200	5.8	-0.1
Washington	10	5.7	5,500	6.0	-0.3
Westmoreland	10	5.7	10,200	5.7	0.0
Northampton	14	6.0	7,300	6.1	-0.1
Snyder	14	6.0	1,100	5.0	1.0
York	14	6.0	11,400	5.6	0.4
Bucks	17	6.1	18,700	6.2	-0.1
Bradford	18	6.2	2,000	6.0	0.2
Warren	18	6.2	1,400	6.3	0.1
Adams	20	6.3	2,600	5.3	1.0
Lehigh	20	6.3	9,700	6.2	0.1
Montour	20	6.3	500	5.7	0.6
Butler	23	6.4	5,000	6.1	0.3
Franklin	24	6.5	4,000	5.5	1.0
Lycoming	25	6.6	4,000	6.8	-0.2
Potter	26	6.7	600	6.8	-0.1
Cameron	27	6.8	200	6.3	0.5
Columbia	27	6.8	2,200	6.5	0.3
Tioga	27	6.8	1,300	6.0	0.8
Erie	30	6.9	9,500	6.8	0.1
McKean	30	6.9	1,500	6.9	0.0
Union	30	6.9	1,200	6.5	0.4
Lackawanna	33	7.2	8,000	7.3	-0.1
Lawrence	34	7.4	3,600	6.9	0.5
Mercer	35	7.5	4,000	6.5	1.0
Monroe	35	7.5	3,800	7.7	-0.2
Wayne	35	7.5	1,500	6.8	0.7
Elk	38	7.6	1,300	7.5	0.1
Pike	39	7.7	1,000	7.6	0.1
Clarion	40	7.8	1,500	7.4	0.4
Fulton	40	7.8	500	5.7	2.1
Blair	42	7.9	5,000	7.5	0.4
Fayette	42	7.9	4,800	7.8	0.1
Philadelphia	42	7.9	59,100	8.0	-0.1
Jefferson	45	8.0	1,600	7.1	0.9
Susquehanna	45	8.0	1,500	8.3	-0.3
Wyoming	45	8.0	1,100	7.8	0.2
Bedford	48	8.2	1,900	8.1	0.1
Carbon	48	8.2	2,200	8.7	-0.5
Armstrong	50	8.3	2,400	8.5	-0.2
Crawford	50	8.3	3,400	7.6	0.7
Venango	50	8.3	2,100	7.2	1.1
Forest	53	8.5	200	7.0	1.5
Schuylkill	53	8.5	6,200	8.4	0.1
Clinton	55	8.6	1,300	9.0	-0.4
Juniata	55	8.6	900	8.9	-0.3
Sullivan	55	8.6	300	9.1	-0.5
Cambria	58	8.7	5,800	8.0	0.7
Luzerne	59	8.8	14,500	8.4	0.4
Mifflin	59	8.8	2,000	9.3	-0.5
Beaver	61	8.9	5,500	9.0	-0.1
Northumberland	61	8.9	4,400	9.4	-0.5
Somerset	61	8.9	3,000	8.2	0.7
Indiana	64	9.5	3,400	9.5	0.0
Clearfield	65	10.3	3,600	11.1	-0.8
Greene	66	10.5	1,400	10.7	-0.2
Huntingdon	67	10.8	2,000	10.7	0.1

P/ = Preliminary data.
Note: Data not seasonally adjusted.

MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREA UNEMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

	OCT. 1991 P/ VOLUME	OCT. 1991 P/ RATE	SEP. 1991 VOLUME	SEP. 1991 RATE	OCT. 1990 VOLUME	OCT. 1990 RATE
United States	8,582.0	6.8%	8,442.0	6.7%	7,142.0	5.7%
Pennsylvania	388.0	6.5	401.0	6.8	347.0	5.9
Labor Market Area						
Allentown-Bethlehem MSA	22.3	6.6	23.4	6.8	20.1	6.0
Altoona MSA	5.2	8.2	5.3	8.5	4.8	7.8
Beaver County PMSA	5.7	9.3	5.9	9.7	4.5	7.6
Erie MSA	9.9	7.2	9.9	7.3	7.9	5.8
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle MSA	16.4	4.9	16.1	4.8	15.7	4.7
Johnstown MSA	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.2	8.1	8.2
Lancaster MSA	10.5	4.6	12.1	5.3	10.3	4.5
Philadelphia PMSA	159.4	6.4	157.0	6.4	130.1	5.3
Pittsburgh PMSA	56.4	5.6	58.6	5.9	51.6	5.2
Reading MSA	10.6	6.0	11.3	6.4	10.3	5.9
Scranton–Wilkes-Barre MSA	30.6	8.3	31.4	8.6	27.0	7.4
Sharon MSA	4.1	7.8	3.8	7.3	2.9	5.5
State College MSA	3.8	5.5	4.1	6.0	3.7	5.5
Williamsport MSA	4.5	7.4	4.6	7.7	5.4	8.9
York MSA	13.8	6.0	13.6	6.0	12.2	5.5

P/ = Preliminary data.
Note: Data are seasonally adjusted.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES SLID

in eleven of the fifteen major Pennsylvania labor market areas during October. For the second month in a row, there were no double-digit rates among the fifteen areas.

The Beaver County Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA), still feeling the effects of the decline almost a decade ago of its basic steel, had the highest unemployment rate of 9.3 percent. The Beaver County PMSA has borne the highest or second highest rate every month this year.

The Lancaster Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) had the state's lowest unemployment rate of 4.6 percent - down from 5.3 percent in September. With its diversified employment, this area normally enjoys the state's lowest unemployment rate of all major labor market areas. Lancaster's October rate was the lowest of any major labor market area in 1991.

The four-county Harrisburg MSA, with the lowest unemployment rate in September, was second lowest in October with a rate of 4.9 percent. October was the first month of the year to have two labor market areas with rates below 5.0 percent.

Fourteen of the fifteen major Pennsylvania labor market areas had the same or higher unemployment rates this October than in October 1990. The exception was the Williamsport MSA which plunged from 8.9 percent to 7.4 percent over the year. Williamsport suffered a substantial loss of manufacturing jobs beginning in August 1990 when its unemployment rate rose from near average to the highest in the state.

Over the year, the rate in the Sharon MSA rose over 2.0 percentage points. Beginning in January, this area which had been consistently better than average, tumbled to below average for almost all of 1991. The Sharon MSA is located along the Ohio state border.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREA LABOR FORCE
(in thousands)

SDA NO.	COUNTIES	OCTOBER 1991 P/ LABOR FORCE	EMP.	UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME	RATE
01	Erie	138.3	128.8	9.5	6.9
02	Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren	110.1	101.5	8.6	7.8
03	City of Pittsburgh	177.4	168.2	9.1	5.2
04	Allegheny County minus City of Pittsburgh	498.5	473.9	24.6	4.9
05	Beaver	61.4	55.9	5.5	8.9
06	Armstrong, Butler, Indiana	142.3	131.5	10.8	7.6
07	Fayette, Westmoreland	239.0	224.1	14.9	6.2
08	Greene, Washington	108.4	101.6	6.9	6.3
09	Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Jefferson, McKean, Potter	105.0	96.2	8.8	8.4
10	Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset	211.2	193.1	18.1	8.6
11	Centre, Clinton, Columbia, Lycoming, Mifflin, Snyder, Union	237.9	222.1	15.8	6.6
13	Bradford, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Wyoming	87.1	80.9	6.2	7.1
14	Lackawanna	110.9	102.9	8.0	7.2
15	Carbon, Monroe, Pike, Wayne	110.4	101.9	8.5	7.7
16	Luzerne, Schuylkill	237.7	216.9	20.8	8.7
17	Philadelphia	744.9	685.8	59.1	7.9
18	Bucks	304.5	285.8	18.7	6.1
19	Montgomery	392.3	373.2	19.1	4.9
20	Delaware	294.1	278.9	15.2	5.2
21	Chester	202.0	193.1	8.9	4.4
22	Lehigh, Northampton	276.0	259.0	17.0	6.2
23	Berks	178.3	168.2	10.1	5.7
24	Cumberland, Dauphin, Juniata, Lebanon, Perry	346.0	328.7	17.3	5.0
25	Lancaster	228.4	217.7	10.7	4.7
26	York	188.3	176.9	11.4	6.0
27	Adams, Franklin	103.1	96.5	6.6	6.4
28	Lawrence, Mercer	101.9	94.3	7.6	7.4
29	Montour, Northumberland	57.8	52.8	4.9	8.5
	PENNSYLVANIA - TOTAL	5993.0	5611.0	383.0	6.4

A Service Delivery Area is a geographical planning region defined by the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA).

P/ = Preliminary data.

Note: Data not seasonally adjusted.

SPECIAL INTEREST TOPIC

HOW UNEMPLOYMENT RATES ARE DETERMINED

Civilian labor force, employment and unemployment statistics are of great interest to the general public -- especially when unemployment rates are high. This is a brief explanation of how these rates are developed. The data exclude military personnel and all persons under the age of 16.

Unemployment estimating is a two-tiered process. On one tier, data for the nation and Pennsylvania are derived from a monthly household survey which is performed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. This survey, always run for the week including the twelfth day of the month, includes over 58,000 households nationwide -- about 2,650 of which are in Pennsylvania. Survey workers contact each sample household and ask a series of questions which determine if each member of the household is employed, unemployed or not in the labor force. To be **employed** during the survey week, a person must either work at least one hour for pay, or at least 15 hours without pay in a family business, or be on authorized leave from work, or involved in a labor-management dispute. To be **unemployed**, a person must not be employed as defined above and must either be ACTIVELY seeking work, or on temporary layoff or awaiting a promised job within 30 days. The **civilian labor force** is the sum of employment and unemployment. The **unemployment rate** is derived by dividing unemployment by the civilian labor force, with the result expressed as a percent.

The nationwide survey is not large enough to develop local unemployment estimates, thus the second tier. To obtain local employment statistics, a sample of employers is surveyed each month to obtain job estimates. These job data are adjusted by census-derived factors to convert from jobs to workers (eliminating dual job holding and commuting). The number of unemployed people is derived by adding the number of people filing for unemployment compensation, estimates of those who file late or not at all, estimates of those exhausting their unemployment benefits and estimates of new, unsuccessful jobseekers and former workers returning to the job search. These labor force statistics are dovetailed with the data derived from the household survey for the state (i.e., summed and adjusted to equal the state data) to obtain local labor force, employment and unemployment statistics.

A more detailed explanation of this procedure is available from your local labor market analyst listed on the inside cover of this publication.

TECHNICAL NOTES

Civilian Labor Force Estimates

Civilian Labor Force - Estimated number of persons 16 years of age and over, employed or unemployed during week including 12th of month, distributed by place of residence.

Total Employed - Includes nonagricultural wage and salary workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agricultural workers, and persons involved in labor disputes. Employment distributed by place of residence.

Total Unemployed - Estimated number of persons, by place of residence, who did not work during reference week and were looking for work, whether or not eligible for unemployment compensation. Includes those who did not work and were waiting to be called back to an old job or to report to a new job.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Collection - Nonagricultural wage and salary employment as well as hours and earnings estimates based on monthly reports from sample of employers. Under cooperative arrangement with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau of Research & Statistics of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry, mails, edits, and processes reports, which are subsequently incorporated in national data.

Industrial Classification - Employer establishments classified by industry on basis of their principal product or service. The Standard Industrial Classification Manual (U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C., 1987) used for classification.

Nonagricultural Employment - A count of jobs by place of work. Includes persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, or paid vacation. Excluded are persons laid off, on strike, or on unpaid vacation during entire reporting period. Proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, farm workers, and domestic workers also excluded. Government employment covers only civilian employes. Full-time teachers considered employed during the summer vacation period, whether or not paid in those months.

Benchmark Data - Employment estimates compared annually with complete count of employment, by industry. Where revisions necessary, monthly estimates adjusted to new benchmark. Following revisions to new benchmark, industry data projected forward to current month by use of sample trends. Basic source of benchmark information is tabulations of employment data, by industry and area, compiled from contribution reports of employers covered under Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law.

Hours and Earnings

Method of Computing Averages - Average hours computed by dividing total production worker hours worked during one week (the seven-day period which includes 12th of month) by number of production workers for week. Average hourly earnings computed by dividing total production worker payroll for one week by total production worker hours for week. Average weekly earnings derived by multiplying average hourly earnings by average weekly hours.

Definitions - Definitions of production or similar workers, payroll, and hours - from which average hours and earnings data are derived - follow:

Production Workers - Includes working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers (including group leaders and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (such as power plant), and record keeping and other services closely associated with production operations.

Payroll - Represents payroll for full- and part-time production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers who received pay for any part of pay periods which include 12th of month. Payroll is reported before deductions for Social Security, group insurance, withholding tax, bonds, and union dues; also includes pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave paid directly by the firm.

Hours - Represents hours worked or paid, during pay periods which include 12th of month, for production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers. Hours include time paid for holidays and vacations, and for sick leave when pay received directly from firm.

Unemployment Compensation

Initial Claims - Notices of unemployment filed to request a determination of entitlement to compensation in a new benefit year (period of eligibility) following a period of employment or to begin a second or subsequent period of eligibility within the benefit year following interim employment within the benefit year.

Weeks Claimed - Requests for benefits filed by claimants which certify to the fact the claimants experienced total, partial, or part-total unemployment for given weeks.

Average Weekly Claims - Total number of weeks claimed in a month divided by the number of weeks in the month.

Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR) - Ratio of the average weekly number of persons claiming unemployment compensation benefits within the given month to average annual covered employment. Calculated by dividing the month's average weekly continued weeks claimed by average annual covered employment. Average annual covered employment is estimated until six months after year's end due to a lag in reporting covered employment.

First Payment - First benefit check a claimant receives for a week of unemployment in a benefit year.

Weeks Paid - Weeks claimed which were paid to eligible claimants upon certification that unemployment compensation qualifying unemployment was experienced during given weeks.

Net Benefit Amount - Amount of regular unemployment compensation benefits paid to claimants, after adjusting for returned and redeposited benefit checks.

Income - Amount of funds deposited into the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including employer and employe contributions, transfers from other sources such as the Special Administration Fund, redeposited unemployment compensation checks, federal benefit program reimbursements, loans, and interest earnings.

Disbursements - Amount of funds disbursed from the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including the payment of state unemployment compensation benefits, federal program benefits, refunds, and voluntary federal loan repayments.

Cash Reserves - Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund available to pay unemployment compensation benefits.

JAN

1992

ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA ALTOONA MSA BEAVER COUNTY PMSA ERIE MSA HARRISBURG-LEBANON-CARLISLE MSA JOHNSTOWN MSA LANCASTER MSA
PHILADELPHIA PMSA PITTSBURGH PMSA READING MSA SCRANTON /WILKES-BARRE MSA SHARON MSA STATE COLLEGE MSA WILLIAMSPORT MSA YORK MSA

ISSUED: January 1992

PENNSYLVANIA'S

LABOR FORCE

..... *A Monthly Statistical Analysis*

DECEMBER 1991 HIGHLIGHTS

- **Pennsylvania's joblessness rose sharply in December; the statewide rate of unemployment, seasonally adjusted, increased to 7.1 percent.**
- **Nonfarm jobs fell seasonally by 10,900 in December to 5,180,500. They were about 38,000 under their level of December 1990.**

In November 1991 . . .

- **Average weekly earnings of production workers in Pennsylvania manufacturing industries rose to $474.71, as the average workweek increased by 0.3 hour and average hourly pay by 7 cents.**
- **The total number of initial claims rose 8 percent from October but weeks claimed fell by 7 percent.**
- **Unadjusted unemployment rates rose in 45 of Pennsylvania's 67 counties.**
- **Eight of Pennsylvania's 15 major labor market areas had higher seasonally adjusted unemployment rates than in October, but changes were small.**

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LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Robert P. Casey, Governor

Department of Labor and Industry Bureau of Research and Statistics

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Pennsylvania's Labor Force . . . A Monthly Statistical Analysis

is published monthly by the Bureau of Research and Statistics.
Focusing on economic information and analysis, the publication is intended for a variety of users from business leaders, government administrators and planners to the general public.

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SEVENTH AND FORSTER STREETS
HARRISBURG, PA 17121
PHONE: (717) 787-6466

Inquiries can also be directed to Labor Market Analysts located throughout Pennsylvania.

The following is a list of Analysts and the counties they serve.

Analyst	Phone Number	Counties Served
Edward Murray	(215)560-1977 Philadelphia	Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, Philadelphia Counties in PA; Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester Counties in NJ
Kenneth Shockley	(215)378-4314 Reading	Carbon, Lehigh, Northampton, Pike, Wayne, Schuylkill, Berks Counties in PA; Warren County, NJ
James Mowad	(717)963-3443 Scranton	Columbia, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Wyoming, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga
Fred Schneider Larry Baugher	(717)771-1272 York	Cumberland, Dauphin, Lebanon, Perry, Lancaster, Adams, York, Franklin, Fulton
Glenn Lynn	(717)327-3504 Williamsport	Centre, Lycoming, Potter, Juniata, Mifflin, Clinton, Montour, Northumberland, Snyder, Union
William Findley Debra Nicholson	(814)533-2213 Johnstown	Blair, Cambria, Somerset, Bedford, Clearfield, Jefferson, Huntingdon, Elk, Cameron, Greene
William Cerieni Roberta Wilson	(412)565-5350 Pittsburgh	Beaver, Allegheny, Fayette, Washington, Westmoreland, Butler, Indiana, Armstrong, Lawrence
Carol Patterson	(814)871-4298 Erie	Erie, Mercer, McKean, Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren

CURRENT LABOR FORCE SITUATION

UNEMPLOYMENT INCREASED

sharply in December, inflating Pennsylvania's seasonally adjusted jobless rate to 7.1 percent from November's rate of 6.5 percent. The nation's rate also rose to 7.1 percent in December from 6.9 percent in November.

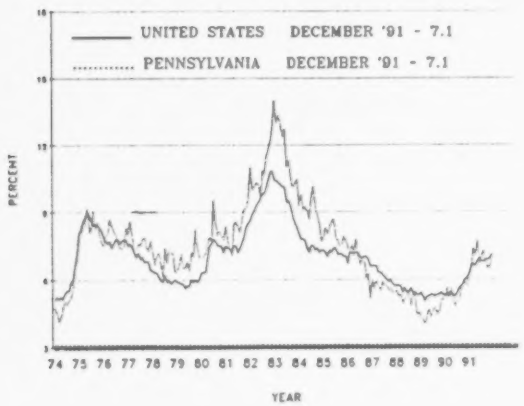
Data, made available through the Current Population Survey of households and released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, show December's unemployment in Pennsylvania, adjusted for seasonality, up 32,000 to 422,000. This was the highest number of unemployed since last August. December's rate of 7.1 percent was also the highest rate since August when the rate was 7.3 percent. Compared to one year ago, the jobless rate in the Commonwealth was up from 5.7 percent.

Employment, seasonally adjusted, was down 50,000 from November to 5,526,000 in December. This was the second consecutive decline, giving up 80,000 since October's 5,606,000 which represented the highest employment of 1991. October 1991 also represented the only month since June 1990, just prior to the official start of this national recession, that Pennsylvania's employment exceeded 5.6 million. Compared to one year ago, employment was down 59,000.

The recent setback is viewed as temporary. The statewide rate of unemployment is not likely to return to last year's high of 7.7 percent. Business financial positions are overall in much better shape than one year ago, demand for goods and services is up, and employers have on average a longer workweek cushion to fall back on if demand drops.

Among the eleven largest states for which seasonally adjusted data are available, Pennsylvania's 7.1 percent rate of unemployment in December ranked eighth, up from ninth in November. Only North Carolina at 5.7 percent and Ohio at 6.6 percent ranked lower. Texas was tied at 7.1 percent. Nine states had rate increases while two had decreases.

UNITED STATES & PENNSYLVANIA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



RESIDENT CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(in thousands)

	DEC. 1991	NOV. 1991	DEC. 1990	CHANGE FROM NOV. 1991	CHANGE FROM DEC. 1990
Civilian Labor Force	5,930	5,975	5,891	-45	39
Employment	5,531	5,589	5,567	-58	-36
Unemployment	399	386	324	13	75
Rate of Unemp.	6.7%	6.5%	5.5%	0.2	1.2
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					
Civilian Labor Force	5,948	5,966	5,922	-18	26
Employment	5,526	5,576	5,585	-50	-59
Unemployment	422	390	337	32	85
Rate of Unemp.	7.1%	6.5%	5.7%	0.6	1.4

PENNSYLVANIA'S JOBS

ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

	DEC. 1991 AP/	NOV. 1991 P/	OCT. 1991	NOV. 1990	CHANGE FROM OCT. 1991	CHANGE FROM NOV. 1990
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS	5,180.5	5,191.4	5,181.2	5,230.5	10.2	-39.1
GOODS-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	1,192.8	1,211.9	1,219.4	1,267.0	-7.5	-55.1
Mining	25.2	25.8	26.0	27.4	-0.2	-1.6
Construction	209.1	222.3	228.0	233.2	-5.7	-10.9
Manufacturing	958.5	963.8	965.4	1,006.4	-1.6	-42.6
Durable Goods	531.2	535.0	535.6	567.7	-0.6	-32.7
Lumber and Wood		27.4	28.0	30.1	-0.6	-2.7
Furniture and Fixtures		17.8	17.8	19.4	0.0	-1.6
Stone, Clay, and Glass		43.0	43.4	46.2	-0.4	-3.2
Primary Metals		80.5	80.3	88.5	0.2	-8.0
Fabricated Metals		83.9	84.0	87.4	-0.1	-3.5
Industrial Machinery		99.6	99.8	105.6	-0.2	-6.0
Electric and Electronic Equipment		77.5	76.5	79.7	1.0	-2.2
Transportation Equipment		47.6	48.3	51.3	-0.7	-3.7
Instruments and Related		37.5	37.6	39.5	-0.1	-2.0
Miscellaneous Manufacturing		20.2	19.9	20.0	0.3	0.2
Nondurable Goods	427.3	428.8	429.8	438.7	-1.0	-9.9
Food and Kindred		90.0	90.1	90.7	-0.1	-0.7
Tobacco		1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Textile Mill		26.5	26.8	27.4	-0.3	-0.9
Apparel and Other Textiles		64.6	65.5	68.6	-0.9	-4.0
Paper and Allied		39.2	39.2	39.9	0.0	-0.7
Printing and Publishing		83.7	83.1	85.7	0.6	-2.0
Chemicals and Allied		61.7	61.7	62.1	0.0	-0.4
Petroleum and Coal		11.6	11.8	11.5	-0.2	0.1
Rubber and Plastics		42.4	42.5	42.7	-0.1	-0.3
Leather		8.0	8.0	9.0	0.0	-1.0
SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	3,985.5	3,977.5	3,959.3	3,962.4	18.2	15.1
Transportation	170.7	169.7	169.1	167.2	0.6	2.5
Public Utilities	104.5	104.8	105.0	105.0	-0.2	-0.2
Communications		52.2	52.1	50.6	0.1	1.6
Electric, Gas and Sanitary		52.6	52.9	54.4	-0.3	-1.8
Wholesale Trade	270.6	271.5	271.7	277.5	-0.2	-6.0
Retail Trade	935.5	923.9	907.9	925.1	16.0	-1.2
General Merchandise Stores		130.0	121.3	128.7	8.7	1.3
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	300.9	299.7	299.4	299.0	0.3	0.7
Finance		140.5	140.5	140.4	0.0	0.1
Insurance		118.0	117.6	117.5	0.4	0.5
Real Estate		41.2	41.3	41.1	-0.1	0.1
Services	1,491.9	1,495.0	1,497.9	1,467.5	-2.9	27.5
Business		213.4	214.3	214.5	-0.9	-1.1
Health		494.4	493.6	478.9	0.8	15.5
Hospitals		266.1	265.8	258.5	0.3	7.6
Legal		43.2	43.0	42.7	0.2	0.5
Educational		171.2	168.8	166.5	2.4	4.7
Social		111.4	110.6	106.5	0.8	4.9
Other		461.4	467.6	458.4	-6.2	3.0
Government	711.4	712.9	708.3	721.1	4.6	-8.2
Federal		133.5	133.8	136.1	-0.3	-2.6
State		152.9	152.8	163.0	0.1	-10.1
Local		426.5	421.7	422.0	4.8	4.5
PERSONS IN LABOR-MGMT. DISPUTES	2.2	2.0	2.5	1.1	-0.5	0.9

AP/ = Advance preliminary, based on early survey returns.
P/ = Preliminary data, used to compute "change from" columns.
Note: Data not seasonally adjusted.

JOBS FELL seasonally in December by 10,900 to 5,180,500, according to advance preliminary data from the monthly survey of employer payrolls. The December total was 38,000 less than in December 1990. Goods-producing jobs declined by 19,100 since November with losses occurring in all industry lines, especially construction. Service-producing sector jobs rose 8,000, with seasonal hirings in retail trade of 11,600 and small gains in transportation and public utilities, and finance, insurance and real estate outweighing losses in wholesale trade, services and government.

JOBS INCREASED in Pennsylvania by 10,200 in November to 5,191,400 - the third highest November on record. While this month-to-month rise was well over the seasonal norm, the number of jobs was off 39,100 from the record high of a year ago. Heavy job losses in goods-producing industries - particularly durable goods manufacturing - outweighed gains in service-producing industries.

The monthly non-farm job count excludes farm workers, the self-employed, domestic workers, and unpaid family members.

Over the month, service-producing industries added 18,200 jobs to reach 3,977,500 - breaking the previous record high reached last December. This rise was more than 25 percent over the seasonal norm, mainly because of larger than expected gains in retail trade.

Local government picked up 4,800 jobs over the month to reach 426,500. Most of these new jobs were in education. Over the year, local government grew by an almost identical number of 4,500 despite an overall falling off of 8,200 government jobs.

While services dipped by 2,900 jobs in November, this was less than the seasonal norm. Over the year, services gained 27,500 jobs. The November 1991 job count was just below the all-time high reached in October. For the month, the rise in educational services was exceeded by the seasonal fall in amusement and recreation. For the year, health services was the major gainer.

Over half of the month-to-month job gains in retail trade came from general merchandise stores hiring for the Christmas season. Losses were confined to eating and drinking establishments and businesses tied to the automotive and construction industries which have taken the brunt of the recent downturn.

Jobs in goods-producing industries fell by 7,500 to 1,211,900 in November. While this was somewhat less than seasonally expected, November proved to be yet another month of the continuing downturn. There were 55,100 fewer goods-producing jobs this November than in November 1990. November replaced October as the lowest month among goods-producing industries on record.

For the month, there was a decline in each of the three major goods-producing industry segments: mining, construction and manufacturing. Except for construction, however, the numbers affected were small. Construction's dip was less than seasonally expected and was divided almost evenly between special construction and specialized trades.

Both durable and nondurable goods industries shared in manufacturing's modest decline of 1,600 jobs in November.

EMPLOYERS

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For a working future, this is the place.

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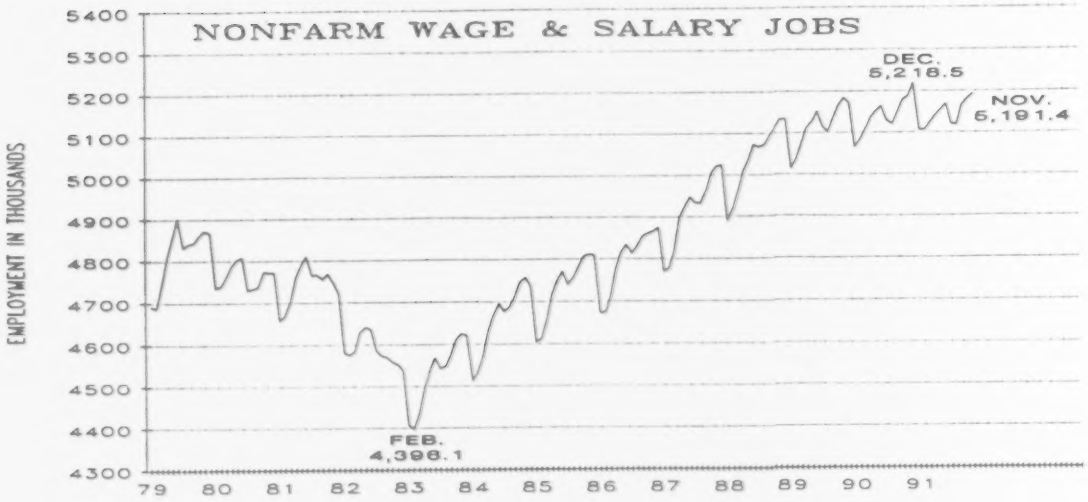
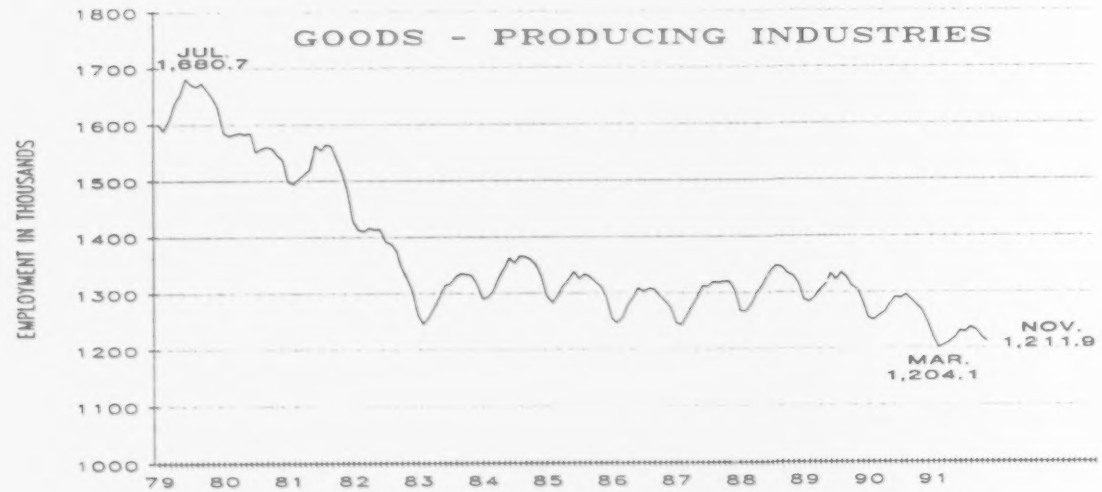
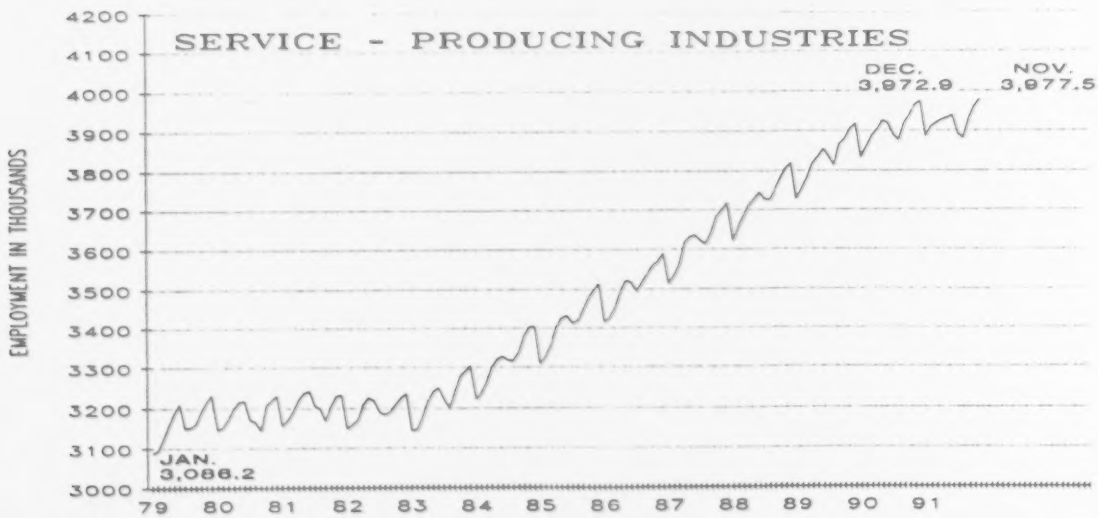
ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT

in Pennsylvania







MONTH AND YEAR

ESTABLISHMENT PRODUCTION WORKERS' HOURS AND EARNINGS

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
GOODS-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	NOV. 1991 P/	OCT. 1991	NOV. 1990	NOV. 1991 P/	OCT. 1991	NOV. 1990	NOV. 1991 P/	OCT. 1991	NOV. 1990
Coal Mining	784.61	719.96	725.12	46.2	43.9	44.0	16.55	16.40	16.48
Nonmetallic Minerals	541.71	552.90	528.26	46.3	47.5	45.5	11.70	11.64	11.61
Manufacturing	474.71	468.38	463.39	41.1	40.8	41.3	11.55	11.48	11.22
Durable Goods	511.14	503.78	503.63	42.0	41.6	42.5	12.17	12.11	11.85
Lumber and Wood	380.03	375.54	369.34	39.3	39.2	39.8	9.67	9.58	9.28
Furniture and Fixtures	404.62	397.99	388.93	41.8	41.2	41.2	9.68	9.66	9.44
Stone, Clay, and Glass	499.73	492.34	495.62	41.3	41.2	42.8	12.10	11.95	11.58
Primary Metals	590.67	582.08	590.95	43.4	42.8	44.2	13.61	13.60	13.37
Fabricated Metals	485.72	485.48	476.79	42.2	42.4	42.8	11.51	11.45	11.14
Industrial Machinery	543.14	527.52	534.38	42.7	41.8	43.2	12.72	12.62	12.37
Electric and Electronic Equipment	476.72	470.38	466.31	42.3	41.7	42.2	11.27	11.28	11.05
Transportation Equipment	599.26	605.70	583.53	41.3	41.6	41.8	14.51	14.56	13.96
Instruments and Related	498.12	475.14	474.66	42.0	40.3	41.6	11.86	11.79	11.41
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	460.58	468.12	431.47	38.9	40.6	40.4	11.84	11.53	10.68
Nondurable Goods	430.80	426.93	412.33	40.0	39.9	39.8	10.77	10.70	10.36
Food and Kindred	470.02	461.30	458.02	40.8	40.5	41.6	11.52	11.39	11.01
Tobacco	280.02	275.87	276.40	39.0	38.8	40.0	7.18	7.11	6.91
Textile Mill	332.49	331.57	307.51	40.4	39.9	38.2	8.23	8.31	8.05
Apparel and Other Textiles	252.05	252.39	232.90	35.6	35.8	34.3	7.08	7.05	6.79
Paper and Allied	521.86	520.30	508.81	43.2	43.0	43.6	12.08	12.10	11.67
Printing and Publishing	474.71	469.95	459.03	39.2	39.0	39.2	12.11	12.05	11.71
Chemicals and Allied	589.45	593.64	572.66	42.9	43.3	42.8	13.74	13.71	13.38
Petroleum and Coal	733.36	708.72	697.08	44.5	43.4	44.4	16.48	16.33	15.70
Rubber and Plastics	425.34	422.06	417.32	41.7	41.5	41.9	10.20	10.17	9.96
Leather	289.93	288.42	276.19	38.3	38.0	38.2	7.57	7.59	7.23
SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES									
Communications	599.96	595.35	612.57	37.9	37.8	41.7	15.83	15.75	14.69
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary	760.38	751.25	740.72	43.6	43.4	43.7	17.44	17.31	16.95

P/ = Preliminary data.
Note: Data not seasonally adjusted.

EARNINGS WERE UP for Pennsylvania's production workers. Despite the soft national economy, November's wages exceeded the previous high reached in September 1991. Average weekly earnings increased by $6.33 for the month to $474.71 and by $11.32 from November 1990.

The average workweek of 41.1 hours was the longest since November 1990, a record month. It was up 0.3 hour from October and up 1.3 hours from the 1991 low reached in January.

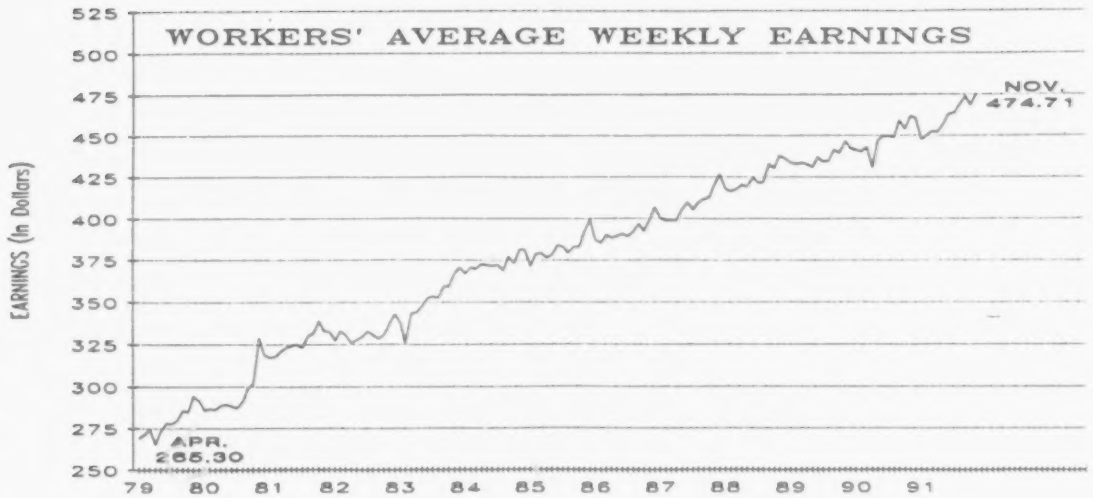
The November average hourly earnings tied the record high reached in September 1991. The hourly earnings of $11.55 exceeded those of October by 7 cents and those of November 1990 by 33 cents. Premium overtime pay resulting from the increase in hours would have accounted for a major proportion of the monthly gain.

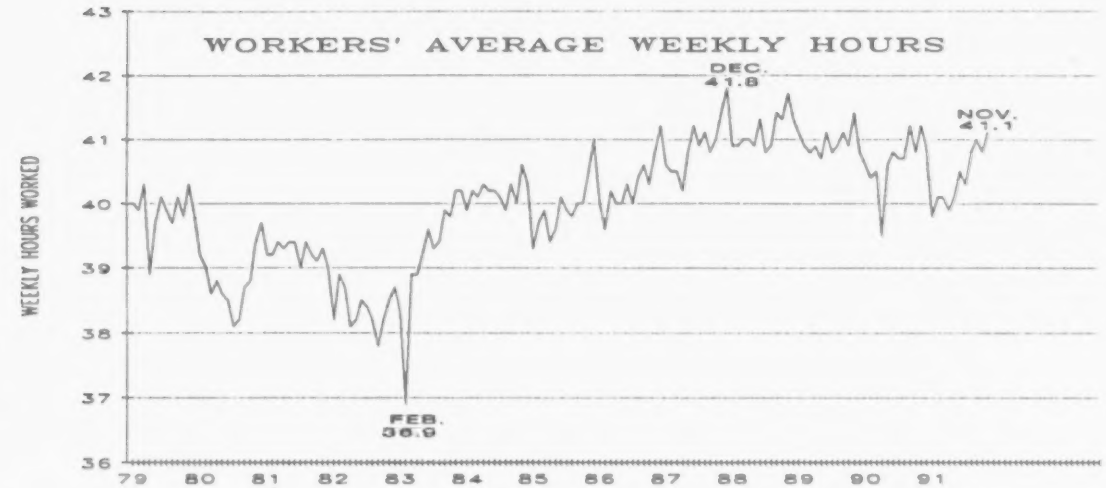
The durable goods workweek was up 0.4 of an hour as all but two of its 10 industry groups had at least a 40-hour workweek in November. Only miscellaneous manufacturing, down 0.7 hour for the month, showed a decline of more than one-half hour. However, seven durable goods groups had shorter workweeks this November than in November 1990, and in all seven the workweek was shorter by one-half hour or more. Primary metals continued to have the longest durable goods workweek - 43.4 hours - up 0.6 of an hour from October, but down 0.8 hour from its exceptional peak one year ago.

Among nondurable goods industries, where the 40-hour workweek is less common, the average workweek rose 0.1 of an hour over the month to 40.0 hours in November. This is its highest level in over two years. Eight of the ten nondurables groups had longer workweeks in November than in October. However, only half of the industry groups had longer workweeks than in November 1990.

MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION

in Pennsylvania





MONTH AND YEAR

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

REGULAR PROGRAM ACTIVITY

	NOV. 1991	OCT. 1991	NOV. 1990	CHANGE FROM OCT. 1991	CHANGE FROM NOV. 1990
CLAIMS ACTIVITY					
Initial Claims	112,873	104,484	120,995	8,389	-8,122
Weeks Claimed	673,485	727,815	615,334	-54,330	58,151
...Average Weekly Volume	160,354	158,221	139,849	2,133	20,505
Insured Unemployment Rate	3.3%	3.2%	2.9%	0.1	0.4
PAYMENT ACTIVITY					
First Payments	32,823	36,214	40,283	-3,391	-7,460
Final Payments	12,245	15,627	9,512	-3,382	2,733
Weeks Paid	544,157	660,192	572,520	-116,035	-28,363
Net Benefit Amount	$94,944,913	$120,714,367	$100,247,524	-$25,769,454	-$5,302,611
Average Check	$174.48	$182.85	$175.10	-$8.37	-$0.62

INITIAL CLAIMS ROSE 8 percent from October to 112,873 in November, but weeks claimed fell by 7 percent to their 1991 low, 673,485. The average weekly claims volume, however, increased from October, reflecting two fewer workdays in November, raising the insured unemployment rate 0.1 percentage point to 3.3 percent. Though initial claims were 8,122 fewer than a year ago, weeks claimed and the average weekly volume remained above November 1990.

First payments, final payments, weeks paid, net benefits, and the average check in November all fell from their month ago and year ago levels, except for final payments which, at 12,245, were 2,733 more than a year ago. The $95 million benefit amount was the lowest for any month of 1991 and was $5 million less than in November 1990.

The trust fund balance increased almost $3 million as income exceeded disbursements in November.

EUC PROGRAM ACTIVITY

	NOV. 1991
First payments	11,939
Weeks paid	11,939
Benefit Amount	$2,315,864
Average Check	$194

In November, a total of 11,939 checks worth $2.3 million, or an average of $194, were issued for Emergency Unemployment Compensation benefits. These figures include payments to former federal employes and veterans as well as to regular UC exhaustees. EUC began November 17 in all states. Pennsylvania claimants may draw up to 13 weeks; this maximum duration will increase to 20 weeks after the EUC adjusted insured unemployment rate reaches 5.0 percent.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION TRUST FUND ACTIVITY

BALANCES
1986 - 1991
(Dollars in Millions)

NOVEMBER 1991		
Income	$	99,994,294
Disbursements	$	97,305,916
Cash Reserves	$	1,268,621,671

UNEMPLOYMENT ... A GEOGRAPHIC VIEW

HIGHER UNEMPLOYMENT rates were posted in 45 of Pennsylvania's counties in November, as those with rising rates outnumbered those with declining rates by better than 2 to 1. Among all 67 counties there was a greater rate spread in November than in October. While most declines in November were in counties with low unemployment rates to begin with, all of the major advancing counties in November already had comparatively high rates.

Generally, the more sparcely populated counties have had higher unemployment rates in recent months. Forest, Huntingdon, Greene, Mifflin and Clearfield - the five counties with double digit rates in November - all had unemployment numbering below 4,000.

Chester, Montgomery, Delaware and Bucks Counties, the four suburban Philadelphia counties, each had declining rates for November. These counties, in contrast to Philadelphia County itself, have consistently ranked among the lowest in the state.

Cumberland County had the lowest unemployment rate in the state for the fourth month in a row. Its rate of 4.1 percent, while up 0.1 percentage point from October, was the same as one year ago.

NOVEMBER RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT

- 4.1 to 6.0
- 6.1 to 7.4
- 7.5 to 8.4
- 8.5 to 12.4

COUNTY UNEMPLOYMENT RANKING

	NOVEMBER 1991 P/ RANK	RATE	VOLUME	OCTOBER RATE	DIFF.
Cumberland	1	4.1	4,500	4.0	0.1
Chester	2	4.2	8,500	4.5	-0.3
Montgomery	3	4.8	18,900	4.9	-0.1
Allegheny	4	5.0	33,600	5.0	0.0
Delaware	5	5.1	15,100	5.2	-0.1
Lancaster	5	5.1	11,500	4.7	0.4
Dauphin	7	5.4	7,400	5.3	0.1
York	7	5.4	10,100	6.0	-0.6
Perry	9	5.5	1,200	5.6	-0.1
Lebanon	10	5.6	3,600	5.1	0.5
Adams	11	5.7	2,300	6.4	-0.7
Berks	11	5.7	10,200	5.7	0.0
Franklin	13	5.8	3,600	6.5	-0.7
Bucks	14	5.9	17,800	6.1	-0.2
Montour	14	5.9	500	6.2	-0.3
Cameron	16	6.1	200	6.7	-0.6
Centre	16	6.1	4,300	5.5	0.6
Lehigh	16	6.1	9,500	6.3	-0.2
Northampton	16	6.1	7,300	6.0	0.1
Bradford	20	6.4	2,100	6.1	0.3
Washington	20	6.4	6,200	5.8	0.6
Westmoreland	22	6.5	11,600	5.7	0.8
Mercer	23	6.7	3,500	7.5	-0.8
Butler	24	7.0	5,400	6.4	0.6
Lycoming	24	7.0	4,300	6.6	0.4
Snyder	26	7.1	1,400	6.1	1.0
Warren	26	7.1	1,600	6.0	1.1
Tioga	28	7.2	1,400	6.8	0.4
Lackawanna	29	7.3	8,100	7.2	0.1
Potter	29	7.3	600	6.7	0.6
Erie	31	7.4	10,100	6.9	0.5
McKean	32	7.5	1,600	6.9	0.6
Elk	33	7.6	1,300	7.6	0.0
Philadelphia	33	7.6	56,400	7.9	-0.3
Union	33	7.6	1,300	6.8	0.8
Blair	36	7.8	4,900	7.9	-0.1
Monroe	37	7.9	4,000	7.6	0.3
Lawrence	38	8.0	3,900	7.3	0.7
Columbia	39	8.1	2,600	6.9	1.2
Pike	39	8.1	1,100	7.8	0.3
Fulton	41	8.2	500	7.8	0.4
Venango	41	8.2	2,100	8.3	-0.1
Susquehanna	43	8.3	1,500	7.8	0.5
Wyoming	43	8.3	1,100	8.0	0.3
Schuylkill	45	8.4	6,100	8.5	-0.1
Cambria	46	8.5	5,600	8.7	-0.2
Sullivan	46	8.5	300	8.5	0.0
Crawford	48	8.6	3,500	8.3	0.3
Luzerne	49	8.8	14,300	8.8	0.0
Clarion	50	8.9	1,600	7.8	1.1
Northumberland	51	9.1	4,400	8.9	0.2
Clinton	52	9.2	1,400	8.7	0.5
Somerset	52	9.2	3,100	8.9	0.3
Armstrong	54	9.3	2,700	8.3	1.0
Beaver	54	9.3	5,600	9.0	0.3
Fayette	54	9.3	5,700	7.9	1.4
Bedford	57	9.4	2,100	8.4	1.0
Carbon	57	9.4	2,500	8.4	1.0
Jefferson	57	9.4	1,900	8.2	1.2
Juniata	57	9.4	900	8.6	0.8
Indiana	61	9.9	3,500	9.5	0.4
Wayne	61	9.9	2,000	7.7	2.2
Clearfield	63	10.7	3,800	10.2	0.5
Mifflin	64	10.9	2,400	8.9	2.0
Greene	65	11.0	1,400	10.4	0.6
Huntingdon	66	11.8	2,300	10.9	0.9
Forest	67	12.4	200	8.3	4.1

P/ = Preliminary data.
Note: Data not seasonally adjusted.

MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREA UNEMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

	NOV.1991 P/ VOLUME	RATE	OCT. 1991 VOLUME	RATE	NOV. 1990 VOLUME	RATE
United States	8,499.0	6.8%	8,582.0	6.8%	7,337.0	5.9%
Pennsylvania	390.0	6.5	388.0	6.5	343.0	5.8
Labor Market Area						
Allentown-Bethlehem MSA	22.5	6.6	22.3	6.5	20.3	6.0
Altoona MSA	5.0	8.0	5.3	8.4	5.0	8.0
Beaver County PMSA	5.8	9.5	5.7	9.3	5.0	8.4
Erie MSA	10.1	7.4	10.0	7.3	7.9	5.8
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle MSA	16.7	5.0	16.8	5.0	15.6	4.7
Johnstown MSA	8.7	8.7	9.0	9.0	8.5	8.6
Lancaster MSA	10.9	4.8	10.8	4.7	10.4	4.6
Philadelphia PMSA	158.4	6.4	160.1	6.4	127.2	5.2
Pittsburgh PMSA	58.7	5.8	57.9	5.7	52.3	5.3
Reading MSA	10.8	6.1	10.6	6.0	9.9	5.7
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre MSA	30.0	8.1	30.5	8.2	28.2	7.7
Sharon MSA	3.7	7.0	4.1	7.7	3.0	5.7
State College MSA	3.9	5.6	3.8	5.5	3.8	5.6
Williamsport MSA	4.4	7.3	4.4	7.2	4.7	7.8
York MSA	12.9	5.7	13.8	6.0	11.8	5.3

P/ = Preliminary data. **Note: Data are seasonally adjusted.**

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE changes in Pennsylvania were mixed in November. Of Pennsylvania's 15 major labor market areas, eight had higher rates in November than in October. The changes were minor. Of the 15, only one area's rate change exceeded half of a percentage point: the Sharon Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), with a decline of 0.7 of a percentage point. This represented a pullback from the plateau following Sharon MSA's significant unemployment rise of the first quarter of 1991.

Over the year, only one of the 15 major labor market areas posted a rate decline, while four had rates up by more than a percentage point. Of these, the Erie MSA experienced the greatest upturn from November 1990, climbing 1.6 percentage points to 7.4 percent. Erie's unemployment rate rise, like Sharon's, occurred in the first quarter of 1991. Both of these labor market areas had held up better than the state as a whole in the early months of the recession.

For the third month in a row, there were no labor market areas with double-digit unemployment rates. With a rate of only 4.8 percent, the Lancaster MSA was again the lowest of the 15. It has held that distinction for seven of the last eight months. With a rate of 9.5 percent, the Beaver County PMSA continued to have the highest rate in the state. Never having fully recovered from the early 80's recession, Beaver County has had an unemployment rate consistently over 9 percent every month this year.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

Unemployment rates, not seasonally adjusted, for Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) ranged from a low of 4.2 percent in Chester (SDA 21) to a high of 9.3 percent in Beaver (SDA 05).

SERVICE DELIVERY AREA LABOR FORCE
(in thousands)

SDA NO.	COUNTIES	NOVEMBER 1991 P/ LABOR FORCE	EMP.	UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME	RATE
01	Erie	137.3	127.2	10.1	7.4
02	Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren	108.9	99.9	9.0	8.3
03	City of Pittsburgh	176.8	167.7	9.1	5.2
04	Allegheny County minus City of Pittsburgh	496.7	472.2	24.5	4.9
05	Beaver	60.8	55.1	5.6	9.3
06	Armstrong, Butler, Indiana	142.0	130.4	11.6	8.2
07	Fayette, Westmoreland	240.6	223.3	17.3	7.2
08	Greene, Washington	108.6	101.0	7.6	7.0
09	Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Jefferson, McKean, Potter	105.2	95.8	9.4	8.9
10	Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset	210.1	191.6	18.5	8.8
11	Centre, Clinton, Columbia, Lycoming, Mifflin, Snyder, Union	237.6	219.9	17.7	7.5
13	Bradford, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Wyoming	86.4	80.0	6.3	7.4
14	Lackawanna	110.7	102.6	8.1	7.3
15	Carbon, Monroe, Pike, Wayne	110.4	100.8	9.5	8.6
16	Luzerne, Schuylkill	236.6	216.1	20.5	8.6
17	Philadelphia	742.1	685.8	56.4	7.6
18	Bucks	303.6	285.8	17.8	5.9
19	Montgomery	392.1	373.2	18.9	4.8
20	Delaware	294.0	278.9	15.1	5.1
21	Chester	201.6	193.1	8.5	4.2
22	Lehigh, Northampton	274.4	257.6	16.8	6.1
23	Berks	178.5	168.3	10.2	5.7
24	Cumberland, Dauphin, Juniata, Lebanon, Perry	345.1	327.4	17.7	5.1
25	Lancaster	228.3	216.7	11.5	5.1
26	York	186.4	176.3	10.1	5.4
27	Adams, Franklin	102.0	96.1	5.9	5.8
28	Lawrence, Mercer	101.7	94.3	7.5	7.3
29	Montour, Northumberland	56.9	52.0	4.9	8.6
	PENNSYLVANIA - TOTAL	**5975.0**	**5589.0**	**386.0**	**6.5**

A Service Delivery Area is a geographical planning region defined by the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA).

P/ = Preliminary data.

Note: Data not seasonally adjusted.

TECHNICAL NOTES

Civilian Labor Force Estimates

Civilian Labor Force - Estimated number of persons 16 years of age and over, employed or unemployed during week including 12th of month, distributed by place of residence.

Total Employed - Includes nonagricultural wage and salary workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agricultural workers, and persons involved in labor disputes. Employment distributed by place of residence.

Total Unemployed - Estimated number of persons, by place of residence, who did not work during reference week and were looking for work, whether or not eligible for unemployment compensation. Includes those who did not work and were waiting to be called back to an old job or to report to a new job.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Collection - Nonagricultural wage and salary employment as well as hours and earnings estimates based on monthly reports from sample of employers. Under cooperative arrangement with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau of Research & Statistics of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry, mails, edits, and processes reports, which are subsequently incorporated in national data.

Industrial Classification - Employer establishments classified by industry on basis of their principal product or service. The Standard Industrial Classification Manual (U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C., 1987) used for classification.

Nonagricultural Employment - A count of jobs by place of work. Includes persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, or paid vacation. Excluded are persons laid off, on strike, or on unpaid vacation during entire reporting period. Proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, farm workers, and domestic workers also excluded. Government employment covers only civilian employes. Full-time teachers considered employed during the summer vacation period, whether or not paid in those months.

Benchmark Data - Employment estimates compared annually with complete count of employment, by industry. Where revisions necessary, monthly estimates adjusted to new benchmark. Following revisions to new benchmark, industry data projected forward to current month by use of sample trends. Basic source of benchmark information is tabulations of employment data, by industry and area, compiled from contribution reports of employers covered under Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law.

Hours and Earnings

Method of Computing Averages - Average hours computed by dividing total production worker hours worked during one week (the seven-day period which includes 12th of month) by number of production workers for week. Average hourly earnings computed by dividing total production worker payroll for one week by total production worker hours for week. Average weekly earnings derived by multiplying average hourly earnings by average weekly hours.

Definitions - Definitions of production or similar workers, payroll, and hours - from which average hours and earnings data are derived - follow:

Production Workers - Includes working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers (including group leaders and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (such as power plant), and record keeping and other services closely associated with production operations.

Payroll - Represents payroll for full- and part-time production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers who received pay for any part of pay periods which include 12th of month. Payroll is reported before deductions for Social Security, group insurance, withholding tax, bonds, and union dues; also includes pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave paid directly by the firm.

Hours - Represents hours worked or paid, during pay periods which include 12th of month, for production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers. Hours include time paid for holidays and vacations, and for sick leave when pay received directly from firm.

Unemployment Compensation

Initial Claims - Notices of unemployment filed to request a determination of entitlement to compensation in a new benefit year (period of eligibility) following a period of employment or to begin a second or subsequent period of eligibility within the benefit year following interim employment within the benefit year.

Weeks Claimed - Requests for benefits filed by claimants which certify to the fact the claimants experienced total, partial, or part-total unemployment for given weeks.

Average Weekly Claims - Total number of weeks claimed in a month divided by the number of weeks in the month.

Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR) - Ratio of the average weekly number of persons claiming unemployment compensation benefits within the given month to average annual covered employment. Calculated by dividing the month's average weekly continued weeks claimed by average annual covered employment. Average annual covered employment is estimated until six months after year's end due to a lag in reporting covered employment.

First Payment - First benefit check a claimant receives for a week of unemployment in a benefit year.

Weeks Paid - Weeks claimed which were paid to eligible claimants upon certification that unemployment compensation qualifying unemployment was experienced during given weeks.

Net Benefit Amount - Amount of regular unemployment compensation benefits paid to claimants, after adjusting for returned and redeposited benefit checks.

Income - Amount of funds deposited into the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including employer and employe contributions, transfers from other sources such as the Special Administration Fund, redeposited unemployment compensation checks, federal benefit program reimbursements, loans, and interest earnings.

Disbursements - Amount of funds disbursed from the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including the payment of state unemployment compensation benefits, federal program benefits, refunds, and voluntary federal loan repayments.

Cash Reserves - Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund available to pay unemployment compensation benefits.